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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

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Paris is shortly to rejoice in the property of an immense ice chamber for the preservation of meats in case of a siege.

The contractors for milk and the city dealers are so grasping in their demands that little encouragement remains for the farmer to raise milk.

The perils of whaling within the region where the pursuit is attended with any reasonable likelihood of profit, have become so great that it seems almost a crime to continue the business.

The Pullman Parlor Car Company is the money maker of all railroad concerns. It earned 17 per cent. on its stock during the last fiscal year, the same as last year, though there is 25 per cent. more stock now than there was then.

The ninth annual report of the Indian government training school in Carlisle, Penn., shows that there are 637 Indian boys and girls at the school, the Apache Indians constituting the largest element of any one tribe. The school is flourishing.

It is reported that "Rev. C. A. Johnson," whoever he may be, announces that as a result of much study he decides that "in just 32 years from now the electricity stored in the earth will come in contact with the heated matter inside and blow the whole world up."

A unique milk cure is established in Normandy. The cows, being made to drink ferruginous water, give medicated milk which nourishes and strengthens the system at the same time. Milk in France has become the panacea of all diseases, perpetuating youth and regenerating age.

R. Kondo of the Mining University of Japan, said to be the wealthiest Japanese outside of the royal family, and the operator of sixteen gold, silver and copper mines, is about to visit the Lake Superior mineral region to obtain a knowledge of the mining machinery used in this country.

The people of Evanston, Ill., have hit upon a device for rendering church sociables pleasant. Each person is given a card on which a dozen names are written, and is required to talk five minutes with every one whose name is on the card. At the expiration of five minutes a bell is struck, and a new partner is sought. By this plan wall flowers are eliminated, everybody receives attention, cliques are broken up, and all go home happy.

A curious case has just been decided upon appeal in a Scottish court. A young woman brought an action of breach of promise against a young man who admitted having been engaged to her. His defense was that she objected to his smoking and finally said: "Choose between your cigar and me." He made the choice promptly in favor of the weed, and when she sued him the Judge held that by offering the alternative she was responsible for the swain's desertion, and the superior court sustained the decision.

A London paper is authority for the statement that Rider Haggard, the novelist, has a curious theory regarding the fate of Henry M. Stanley. He thinks that the explorer is alive, but that he has been seized, taken into the interior of Africa and deified by some of the tribes. He is inclined to think that Stanley will be treated with the greatest kindness and veneration, but that he will not be permitted to escape. When the interior tribes find a real live idol who seems to them to be godlike in appearance and power, they are not likely to give him up.

A number of leading Southern railroads have just inaugurated a new immigration scheme, says the Atlanta Constitution, designed to benefit that section. The idea is to land European immigrants at New Orleans and distribute them from there over the various lines of travel to all parts of the South. Just what inducements will be offered the newcomers remain to be seen, but it is supposed that the proper agencies will be organized to offer employment and cheap lands to actual settlers. It is not likely that many Europeans will care to settle in the vicinity of New Orleans. They will go either to Texas and Arkansas or to the attractive Piedmont region."

The Baltimore American prints this paragraph about speculation: "This is an age of speculation. Thousands crowd around the stock-ticker every day; thousands more watch the grain gambling; all the pool-rooms are filled with men and youths whose faces show how often the right horses do not win. All the lotteries, all the policy shops, all the gambling dens have their victims, and the supply is undiminishingly large. The poor sheep are sheared, and are sent, poverty-stricken, to do the best they can; but other sheep come tumbling into the pitfalls, and the gamblers roll up their bank accounts and drive their fast horses, and wonder why anybody complains of hard times. The mania of speculation is ruinous to correct business methods. It unsettles a man, makes him inconstant and vacillating, injures his usefulness as a straightforward worker, and destroys his steady principles and honest purposes. Young men who are starting out in life should avoid it as they would a curse."

Fate.

With Sodom apples fill thy harvest bin;
Barter heart-wealth for gold in Fashion's mart;
Traverse rough seas some distant port to win
Without a chart.

Fray the fine cord of Love until it break;
Launch thy pirogue before the storm abate;
Tease the prone, sleeping Peril till it wake;
Then rail at Fate.

ALMOST PERSUADED.

A sultry evening had closed over the great city. Overhead, the stars shone faintly along the close, narrow streets; the gaslights flickered; every doorstep, every open casement in this densely populated quarter of the city was packed full of humanity, striving to get a breath of air.

Lilly Germond had come home late from the store. She was tired and dispirited; and the gentle little step-mother, to whom she always turned for sympathy and tenderness, had gone to spend a week at her brother's farm on the Connecticut River.

How strange and empty the little room looked, with the vacant rocking-chair and work-basket so unwontedly tidy.

"I wish she was back again," Lilly sighed, as she dropped into a chair, and began listlessly to eat her supper, of a slice of baker's bread broken into a bowl of sky-blue city milk. "I wonder why Uncle Mark didn't ask me, too! I suppose he thought I couldn't leave the store; but I could have got a few days vacation I am sure; or perhaps they had but one spare room, though I could surely have slept with mother, just as I do here."

Lilly Germond did not know how much good Uncle Mark Stevens dreaded a meeting between his son Ben and "any feather-headed city girl," as he expressed it.

"Ben is as good as gold," reasoned Mr. Stevens, talking the matter over with his wife; "and I don't want any silly coquette playing with his feelings. If he's to have a wife—as I s'pose it's in the nature of things he should have some time—let it be some sensible girl as will be a real companion to him that you and me can take comfort with. But don't ask Mary to bring that step-daughter o' hers here. She's no kin to us, anyway you can fix it, and it'll only be exposing Ben to temptation and folly."

"It seems kind o' hard though," said Aunt Almira, "to separate mother and child."

"Mary's my own sister," said Mr. Stevens, "and I'm willin' to give her country air and change of scene. But I don't owe no duty to Mary's step-daughter, as I know of."

But when Mrs. Germond told them of Lilly's sweet temper and patient toil, of her long days of work in the store, and her cheerful evenings of sewing for her mother, the hearts of both of these old people softened in some degree.

"Father," said Mrs. Stevens to her husband, "Mary's step-daughter must be different from what you and me s'posed. I almost wish—don't you?—that we had asked her here, too?"

"So do I," said Uncle Mark. "Look here, Almira! Ben is going to take a load of cord-wood into town on Thursday. S'pose we tell him to go around by Bracken street and bring Mary's step-daughter out for a surprise to her mother—eh!"

Kind Mrs. Stevens brightened all over.

"That will be a real nice plan," said she. "And if Lilly is anything like what Mary says, I guess we shan't have no reason to regret it. It does seem too bad to think of anybody cooped up in the hot city such weather as this."

If tired, overworked Lilly Germond could have known all this how her heart would have leaped up within her! But we are not always aware how near the angel of deliverance is to us; and she was very rebellious in her heart this night.

"It's all one wretched treadmill of toil and drudgery," she murmured to herself, with never a prospect of change or recreation! One might as well be dead!"

Just then, Arietta Wales, a bright young factory girl who boarded on the floor above, knocked at the door.

"All alone, Lilly?" said she. "I thought as much. Well, I've got such a plan to propose to you! John Merton is going to take me to the Gleeful Society's ball tonight at Windford hall. And he's got a ticket for an extra lady; and so, why can't you go with us?"

"I!" Lilly Germond turned red and pale. "But—mother don't approve of balls!"

"Of course she don't!" retorted Arietta, with a toss of her yellow, much-befrizzed hair. "She's old and pokey, and you are young and gay. Besides, she's only your step-mother, and you can't expect her to feel for you as she would do if she were your own mother."

Lilly frowned a little, but she passed on to the next objection.

"I've got nothing to wear," said she.

"Yes, you have—that pretty white muslin with the needle-work flounces. Nothing can be prettier than that. And John does so want you to go. He's got a friend coming—such a genteel young man! Do come, Lilly! Think how much nicer it will be than sitting here in this stuffy hole, with Mrs. Booker's baby crying next door, and old Mr. Farren playing the flute overhead."

"I promised mother not to go out anywhere in the evening while she was gone," hesitated Lilly.

"What of that? She'll never know," urged Arietta. "She surely can't expect you to mew yourself up here like a mouse in a trap, while she is enjoying herself. Old folks are so selfish!"

Once more Lilly frowned.

"My mother is not selfish," said she.

"Oh, well we won't argue about that," said Arietta, coaxingly. "But there's no reason you shouldn't see a little life, once in a while, as long as I and John are along to keep you company!"

"It would be nice," said Lilly. "I've almost a mind to go."

"Then make haste about it!" cried Arietta. "I'll call for you as I come down stairs. The earlier we are there, the better chance we have on the dancing-floor."

Lilly went into the back room after Arietta was gone. Mrs. Booker sat there, rocking her baby on her knee, and to her the girl confided her desires.

"I wouldn't!" said Mrs. Booker, shaking her head, soberly.

"Why not?"

"That Gleeful Society don't bear the best ruputation, Lilly," said Mrs. Booker. "A lot of giddy girls and reckless young men that are bent on earning their living some way outside of honest work. I don't think your mother would like you to get into such company as that while she is gone."

"There's always some reason to keep me from enjoying myself, so far as I can see!" burst out poor Lilly. "Arietta Wales is going, and I mean to go, too!"

Mrs. Booker looked pityingly after her as she flounced out of the room.

"Poor girl, it is sort o' hard upon her!" she pondered. "And she so young and pretty, too, and worked so steady all day! But that Gleeful Society—it ain't what I should like a daughter of mine to get mixed up in. However, a willful girl will have her own way."

Half an hour later there came a soft "tap-tap" on the panels of Mrs. Booker's door, and a brown, handsome face peeped in.

"Beg pardon, ma'am," said a cheery voice; "but is this Miss Germond's room? I'm her cousin Ben, and her mother has sent me to bring her out to the country and make a little visit there."

"And I'm her Uncle Stevens," added a second voice, "and the team's waiting below, and there ain't no time to lose."

"Dear me, I'm so sorry!" cried Mrs. Booker, starting to her feet; "but Lilly Germond has gone to a ball!"

"A ball!" echoed Uncle Stevens.

"Gone to a ball!" reiterated Ben in amazement.

"With her mother away," cried the old man, "and my sister telling me how quiet and steady she was! Come, Ben; I don't know as we want no ball-going young ladies out at the old farm. I guess perhaps we'd better be starting for home."

"But wait a minute; perhaps she left some word," said Mrs. Booker. "Her room is the next one beyond; I'll go and see."

"I guess it ain't worth while," inflexibly uttered Uncle Mark.

Mrs. Booker knocked at the door of Mrs. Germond's room, as a sort of forlorn hope.

"Come in!" called a soft voice.

And there sat Lilly at her sewing by the light of a shaded kerosene lamp.

"You look surprised!" cried Lilly, laughing. "But you see I decided, after all, to take your good advice, Mrs. Booker."

"And I never was so glad of anything in my life," said Mrs. Booker. "My dear, here's your uncle and cousin from the country, with a team, waitin' to take you to your mother."

Lilly uttered a cry of delight as she jumped up, and flung her sewing into the corner of the room.

"Really?" she cried—"truly? or am I dreaming? Where are they?"

She ran out into the hall, and was kissing Uncle Mark and shaking hands with Ben almost before they knew it.

"So you didn't go to the ball after all?" said the old man, his hard face softening as much under the blue joyousness of her eyes as beneath the touch of her rosy young lips.

"No," said Lilly—although I was sorely tempted to forget mother's good advice. But I never disobeyed her yet, and I'm not going to begin now. But it was so dull and lonesome here!"

"Poor child! I should think so," said Uncle Stevens, with a look into the dismal room. "But now put on your things—quick! The horses don't like standing there knee-deep among ragged children."

Lilly was not long in packing her little bag; and when she ran to bid Mrs. Booker good-bye, she whispered:

"It was your good advice that turned the scale. Thank you so much for it. How much I should have lost if I had gone to the ball!"

"She's a nice girl," said Uncle Mark to his wife that night, when Lilly was asleep in the lavender-scented bedroom that looked out upon the river, "and I don't wonder Mary's proud of her. But I did feel sort of queer, just for a minute when I thought she was a-larking round at balls with Mary knowin' nothing about it."

"Of course she wouldn't do nothin' of the sort!" said Aunt Almira resolutely.

"She didn't, it seems," said Uncle Mark.

A week afterward, Lilly heard, through a letter from Mrs. Booker, that the ball of the Gleeful Society had been inexorably broken up by a detachment of the police, in search of some counterfeiters who belonged to the den, chief among whom were Arietta Wales' beau, John Merton, and his dashing friend who had been destined to escort her, Lilly Germond, on that particular night.

And Lilly shuddered at the thought of the risk she had so narrowly escaped.

Out here all was so sweet, so fragrant, so peaceful; in the city all was bustle, din, perpetual jostling. And Lilly's cheeks took on a softer pink, and her heart beat a pulse or two faster than its ordinary pace, when she recalled the way in which Ben had looked at her that morning when he had brought her a long, trailing spray of white-blossomed clematis.

"You like the country?" said he; "and us?—and you wouldn't mind staying here always?"

"I should like it of all things," Lilly had eagerly responded.

And then, as his eyes had rested a moment upon her, she had hidden her face among the clematis stars.

And so she was murmuring to herself:

"Perhaps! perhaps!"

And Ben Stevens, out in the harvest-field, was saying to himself, as he swung the gleaming cradle to and fro:

"Perhaps!"—[Saturday Night.

Locomotive Engineers.

No engineer whose humanity is not hardened has his feelings harrowed occasionally by pedestrians who risk their lives on the track. Tramps and other careless persons are so numerous that the casual passenger in a locomotive cab generally cannot ride fifty miles without seeing what seems to him a hair-breadth escape, but which is nevertheless treated by the engineer as a commonplace occurrence. These heedless wayfarers do, however, occasionally carry their indifference to danger too far, and they are tossed in the air like feathers. Doubtless there are those who, like the fireman who talked with the tender-hearted young lady, regret the killing of a man chiefly "because it musses up the engine so;" but, taking the fraternity as a whole, warmth of heart and tenderness of feeling may be called not only well-developed but prominent traits of character. The great strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road last spring, which proved to have been ill-advised, would have been possible only in a body of men actuated by the most loyal friendship. Undoubtedly a large conservative element in the Brotherhood of Engineers belived the move injudicious, but they joined in it out of an intense spirit of fidelity to their brethren and leaders.—[Scribner.

A Clergyman who Believed in Brevity.

In 1768 the Baptist church of Haletown, now Weare, N. H., voted a desire (which was unanimous) that Pelatiah Tingley settle among us in the work of the gospel ministry." He was a graduate of Yale college, had studied theology two years, and was noted for short prayers and short sermons. The brevity of some of his sermons—they were not more than eight minutes in length—made him a notable preacher in an age when ministers discoursed for an hour, and even longer. Once, being called upon to lead in prayer at a public meeting, he fell on his knees and said: "O Lord, teach us to feel the need of Thy grace and to seek it; to know Thy will and to do it, to find our place and to keep it. Amen." The historian of Weare tells this anecdote of the laconic minister's wit: A young minister being in a company where several clergymen were present so engrossed the conversation that all feared that his volubility was limitless. At last, turning to Father Tingley, he said, with an air of familiarity: "Sir, we read of Judas' part of the ministry; and what part do you think it was?" "I think it was the talkative part, sir," answered the old man; and the young man's loquacity departed for a season.

Black Bread.

It is said, remarks the Chicago News, that the consumptive of rye flour has increased enormously since the late rise in the price of wheat flour. The material for black bread now costs only about half as much as that from which white bread is made. Consequently black bread is finding a place on many tables where it was never seen before.

Well-fed Americans doubtless deem it a hardship to give up their dainty loaf. Perhaps the following paraphrase of some lines from Goethe will make the substitute more palatable:

Poor man, what have you to dread?
White's your record, black your bread.
Many a rich man's life is checkered;
His bread's white and black his record.

Raw Silk.

Raw (reeled) silk—that is to say, silk as reeled from the cocoon and imported for the use of our silk mills—is really a manufactured article, and moreover an article, the value of which depends very largely upon the excellence of the manufacturing process through which it has gone. When cocoons are first gathered from the branches they are green cocoons, or seed silk. When they are sifted or pierced they are raw silk, which includes, specially, dried and pierced cocoons, waste and floss. When the dried cocoons are reeled and four to ten strands or filaments have been spun or twisted into one thread or yarn it is reeled silk or grege; so also is the waste and floss when carded or spun.—[New York Dispatch.

A Warning to Parents.

A writer in a late number of Harper's Bazar gives this piece of warning, and many parents would do well to lay it to heart: "One of Browning's most beautiful and pathetic poems, and one intelligent to whomsoever runs, commemorates the act of an earl of Arundel, who, having struck his little child on the head, had the picture of himself and the child painted, the child, as he became in after years, imbecile from the effects of that blow. It would be well, we think, for every parent, and for all those having children on their hands, to commit these verses to memory, and to put the lesson in practice, for the injury done to children by the quick and careless box on the ear that is thought nothing of at the time is something incalculable. It is impossible to hit a tender child a blow upon so delicate an organ as the ear, and one having such close connection with the brain, without doing an evil and unseen work, even when the blow is given with the flat of the open hand. The action, it has been fully ascertained, has produced violent inflammation in the ear, and running discharges for years; blood has been known to follow it immediately; and when this has not happened, partial and even total deafness has been the consequences in many instances."

Relics of Robinson Crusoe.

Great care, says W. E. Curtis, in his recent book on Spanish American capitals, has been taken to preserve the relics of Alexander Selkirk's stay upon the island, and his cave and huts remain just as he left them. In 1868 the officers of the British man-of-war Topaz erected a marble tablet to mark the famous outlook from which Mr. Crusoe, like the ancient mariner, used to watch for a sail. The inscription reads: "In memory of Alexander Selkirk, mariner, a native of Largo, County of Fife, Scotland, who lived upon this island in complete solitude for four years and four months. He was landed from the Cinque ports galley, 96 tons, 46 guns, A. D. 1704, and was taken off in the Duke, privateer, on February 12, 1709. He died Lieutenant of H. B. M. S. Weymouth, aged 47 years. This tablet is erected upon Selkirk's lookout by Commodore Powell and the officers of H. B. M. S. Topaz, A. D. 1868." No one ever goes to Juan Fernandez without bringing away rocks and sticks as relics of the place.

A Queer Chinese Belief.

In various parts of China there is a belief that the souls of very atrocious criminals who have either been executed or died in prison are sent back from Hades by Yenlo, the judge there, to undergo a further term of imprisonment, one death not being enough to expiate their crimes. When the second term of imprisonment is judged to have expired, the district magistrate beseeches the tutelary deity of the city to accompany him to the prison in order to acquaint the ghost with his release. The order is supposed to reach the imprisoned by burning it, a ceremony which is solemnly carried out in the jail. On August 19 last the district magistrate of the city of Soochow had placards posted up inviting subscriptions of imitation money for the ghosts then in the city jail. This was all duly burned, and thus converted into currency, which would be useful to the ghosts on the long journey before them.

A Strange Penance.

While I was in San Salvador I saw a strange sight in the street one feast day. A man was undergoing penance by crawling from one church to another. Both churches were in the same street, and the distance between them was about half a mile.

The man had on a white suit of light underclothing, and a white cap was drawn down over his face. He crawled—not on his hands and knees—no; those who imposed the penance knew a trick worth two of that—he crawled on his elbows and knees, and in the middle of the street, over the irregularly laid jagged stones.

One or two women stayed with the man and spread pieces of cloth to soften somewhat the hardness of the road. What was his sin I did not learn.—[Overland Monthly.

Live Goslings as Fish Bait.

Sport is admittedly cruel, but the worst device yet is recommended by a correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, who solemnly avouches to an accidental discovery that the bait of all baits for black bass was goslings—goslings alive—and that with three of the tiny downy yellow-breasted little creatures he caught thirty-one fish of size and fierceness simply appalling. Now we rise to declare that if Mr. Cleveland or General Harrison shall accept this innovation and be guilty of aught so cruel we will give our vote and influence and do our small possible to elect some man who does know a trout from a sucker.

Sound Finance.

Bagley—"Young Wiggins asked me to lend him a hundred this morning, and I said I'd see about it. What do you think?"

Gagley—"I think it would be cheaper to give it to him. You won't have to spend anything then in trying to collect the debt."—[Judge.

Why are the makers of the Armstrong guns the greatest thieves in Her British Majesty's service? Because they rifle all the guns, forge the materials and steel all the gun breeches.

HIGHBINDERS.

A Chinese Organization for Murder and Blackmail.

Crimes of the Hatchet Society in America.

The Highbinders, whose atrocious murders and continual blackmailing operations have puzzled the police of San Francisco, St. Louis and Pittsburg, and whose operations in New York have so far been carried on with great skill and secrecy are an organization of Chinamen dating back to the Tai Ping or long-haired rebellion, which was entirely subdued, it was thought, some thirty years ago in the Flowery Kingdom. The Highbinders belong to the Triad Society, which has been compared in China to the Nihilists in Russia. On entering it the Chinaman renounces all obligations to his family, his gods and his fellow-men. Thenceforth he is the creature of his superiors in the Order. Political conspiracy and the raising of funds to bring about a restoration of the Chinese dynasty in place of the Manchoo emperor now on the throne are or were the prime objects of the Highbinders through their parent order, the Triad Society. Hence its close relationship to the Nihilists.

But blackmail pure and simple, enforced with the scourge and the long knife, has long been the main object of the Highbinders in the United States. The trial of six Chinamen in St. Louis for blackmail and murder a year or two since brought out this fact clearly. In St. Louis every Chinaman not affiliated with the Triads was assessed 75 cents blackmail a week. The assassination for which the six Highbinders were tried in St. Louis was peculiarly atrocious.

The term Highbinder, as originally used in San Francisco, where it was first heard in this country, meant thugs. The Triads were then supposed to be in the land of the Celestials what the Thugs are or were in India. But it was discovered shortly that whereas religion is the prime motive of Thuggism, politics started Highbindery, which speedily devoted itself to the congenial task of blackmailing. By and by the Highbinders became known as the Hatchet Society, and murder for money was recognized as the chief object of its existence. Chinamen were removed by the Hatchet Society in San Francisco at $600 a head. The oath and the ritual of the Highbinders were demoniac in their ferocity. The cult came east to Denver, then moved on, murdering, to St. Louis, then to Pittsburg and then to New York. In New York its operations have been conducted with the utmost secrecy and success.

The case of the six Highbinders tried for the murder of Low Johnson in St. Louis, called the attention of the entire country to the spread of this hideous order.

The murder of Johnson grew out of his assisting the police in breaking up the gambling business of the Chyo Goom, or Joe Gong, the leader of the Chyo faction in St. Louis. Goom and his friends agreed to pay $600 for the removal of Johnson. A distinguished member of the Hatche' Society in 'Frisco, Ah Lung by name, and a Highbinder, who had served a term in the San Quenta Penitentiary, was sent for to do the removing, but, there being a hitch in the matter, he didn't start in time, so that Chyo Chiagk, Quong Seng and others not so eminent in the profession undertook the task. They found Johnson asleep in bed, chopped him almost to pieces and then stood the body on its head in a bucket of rice and locked it up in a closet. They sent Quong Seng away with $15, promising to send him more, but he was captured.

He gave the police the entire story in the case, and through fear at having violated the oath of the Hatchet Society and dread of their vengeance, he went crazy in jail. Joe Gong and Chy Chiagk were sentenced to death. The Chinese element in New York and San Fransisco has never since been quieted. The feeling in Mott street was such that the Highbinders were liable to be called at any time, the presence of Ah Lung, the past Grand Highbinder, being an indication that the Hatchet Society is ready for business.

Another case of Highbinding was that of Sing Lee, at Troy. A Chinaman at Montreal borrowed $500 from another and Sing Lee was a witness. When a Chinaman borrows money it is with the understanding that he will pay it when he can, provided the one making the loan does not want to go home to China. Then he asks for the money, and the borrower must pay it back, or if he does not be held responsible for whatever trouble may befall the lender through delaying or preventing his departure for home. The borrower in this instance refused to pay back the money, and the lender entered suit for it in Montreal. The case was called, and Sing Lee was the most important witness. When the case was concluded Sing Lee went back home to Troy, N. Y. The lender went there and circulated pretty freely, giving the name of a Chinaman known as a missionary, who was then in Ohio. He called on Sing Lee, on the day and at the hour Sing Lee was paying his rent. When the landlord left he attacked Sing Lee, killed him, stole all his money ($700), and then wrote on a piece of paper and pasted on the door outside a placard:

"Me go to New York. Back soon.
SING LEE."

As Sing Lee couldn't write a word of English suspicion was aroused and the murder discovered. It was proven, indeed, that Sing Lee's removal had been considered formally at a meeting of the Montreal branch of the Hatchet Society.

When a Chinaman is found murdered the inference that he came to his end by Highbinders is quite as readily drawn as that of Mafia responsibility for the assassination of Italians. Both the Mafia and the Highbinders are atrocious organizations, as as foreign in their aims and methods to American polity and nineteenth century society as it is possible for any bodies to be.—[New York World.

Apple Love.

In Scotland and in England the apple is a very popular divining medium in love matters. Part of this popularity is probably due to the common notion that the tree of knowledge of good and evil was an apple tree. Horace mentions the use of apple pips in love affairs. A lover would take a pip between the finger and thumb and shoot it up to the ceiling, and if it struck it, his or her wish would be accomplished. Nowadays a maiden tests the fidelity of her beloved by putting a pip in the fire, at the same time pronouncing his name. If the pip bursts with a report, it is a sign that he loves her; but should it burn silently, she is convinced of his want of true affection for her. This is often performed with nutt instead of pips. Gay's Hobnelia experiments with the pips by placing one on each cheek, one for Lubberkin, and the other for Boobyclod:

"But Boobyclod soon drops upon the ground,
A certain token that his love's unsound;
While Lubberkin sticks firmly to the last."

Gay also mentions the very common amusement of paring an apple without breaking the peel and then throwing the strip over the left shoulder, in order to see the initial letter of the lover's name formed by the shape the parings takes upon the ground. This is often one of the many divinations duly practiced on Halloween or All-Saints' Eve. Another way at the same season is for the curious maiden to stand before a looking-glass combing her hair with one hand and eating an apple held in the other; the face of the future husband will then be seen in the glass looking over her left shoulder. Mrs. Latham, in her "Sussex Superstitions," gives another apple charm. Every person present fastens an apple "on a string hung and twirled round before a hot fire. The owner of the apple that first falls off is declared to be upon the point of marriage; and as they fall successively, the order in which the rest of the party will attain to matrimonial honors is clearly indicated, single-blessedness being the lot of the one whose apple is the last to drop."—[Chamber's Journal.

Traveling on His Trunk.

Gold watches that never keep time have long been a favorite means of securing transportation; but the American trunk is now coming into fashion as a medium of railroad communication. The padlock critic of the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal says:

"Do you know that if a man has a heavy trunk he can sometimes travel a long distance on a railroad without a ticket or any money?" said a young man yesterday, who had recently made his way back to Texas with but a few dollars. "When I reached St. Louis I had but five cents in my pocket, and I did not know a man there I could ask for a loan. I went to the ticket agent and making known my condition, asked him how I could get to Indianapolis. 'Have you a trunk?' he asked. I told him I had, and he said he would introduce me to the conductor. When the conductor came up I was introduced, and he asked me for my check to my trunk, which I gave him, and he then gave me a smaller ticket, which he said would get my trunk in Indianapolis. I asked him how much the trunk would cost me when I went to get it out, and he said $7. Well, I got through all right, but when I presented the ticket for the trunk it cost me $9 instead of $7. I have been wondering ever since who got the money; but I didn't care, for I was glad to get back to Indianapolis, even on those terms."

Boy Bullfighters.

It will, perhaps, be hardly credited that at San Sebastian, Spain, bullfights are arranged between child toreadors of 13, 14 and 15 years old, and bulls of 2 years. These small Spaniards, dressed in picturesque costumes, brave death for the sake of furnishing the crowds with an amusement, and actually prefer the dangerous life and applause they receive to working at any trade or going to school. It is a sickening spectacle witnessed by thousands of all nations, indeed, there are far more French and English present at the children's bullfights than there are Spaniards.

Making a Pleasant Impression.

Father (to daughter)—I notice, my dear, that when I came home late last evening every burner in the two parlors was brilliantly lighted.

Daughter—Yes, papa, the young gentleman who was calling on me is a junior member of the Great Moral Gaslight company, and I wanted him to have a pleasant impression of—of the family, you know.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The Past Year's Work in Saving Vessels and Crews.

A Summary of the Help Rendered by the Station Crews.

The following is an abstract of the report of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service:

"The number of disasters to documented vessels within the scope of station operation, during the year was 411. There were on board these vessels 3,733 persons, of whom only 12 were lost. The number of shipwrecked persons who received succor at the stations was 743, to whom 1,898 days' relief, in the aggregate, was afforded. The estimated value of the vessels involved in the disasters was $5,924,150, and that of their cargoes $3,631,135, making the total value of property imperilled $9,555,285. Of this amount $7,776,407 was saved and $1,778,880 was lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 51.

"The extent of the assistance rendered in saving vessels and cargoes was greater than ever before, 462 vessels having been worked off when stranded, repaired when damaged, piloted out of dangerous places, and similarly assisted by the station crews. There were beside 226 instances where vessels, running into danger of standing, were warned off by the signal signs of the patrol, most of them thus being saved from partial or total loss. The expense of maintaining the service during the year was $928,213. The General Superintendent states that the foregoing results of the year's operations are the best yet obtained since the general extension of the service to the sea and lake coasts. The number of lives lost in proportion to the numbers of persons on board the vessels involved is less than ever before; being only one out of every 262. In the saving of property, the exhibit is also very gratifying, showing more than $8 saved for every dollar expended.

"The following table gives a summary of the statistics of the service from the introduction of the present system in 1871 to the close of the fiscal year. The statement below includes the loss of 181 lives at the wrecks of the Huron and Metropolis, which loss, the report says, was really not chargeable to the service:

"Number of disasters, 4,886; value of property involved, $75,502,969; value of property saved, $55,297,652; value of property lost, $20,005,347; number of persons involved, 39,414; number of lives lost, 561; number of persons succored at stations, 7,146; number of days' succor afforded, 19,104. The General Superintendent strongly recommends an increase in the compensation of the surfmen, whose hardships and labors, he declares, are worthy of better remuneration than they now receive. He also advocates the passage of the bill reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Pensions at the last session of Congress, granting pensions to the officers and enlisted men of the service, who are subjected to imminent peril, and to their widows and minor children."

POSTAL EXPENSES.

The Postmaster-General Submits Estimates for 1890.

The Postmaster-General of the United States has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his estimates for appropriations for the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. They aggregate $66,812,073, as against $60,860,243, the appropriation for the present fiscal year. This is an increase of $5,951,830. The principal items and amounts of increase are as follows:

Mail depredations and Postoffice Inspectors, $100,000; compensation to Presidential Postmasters, $880,000; compensation to clerks in Presidential Postoffices, $600,000; rent, light, and fuel at Presidential Postoffices, $105,000; free delivery service, $1,000,000; transportation by star routes, $250,000; mail messenger service, $100,000; transportation by railroads, $2,105,030; manufacture of postage stamps, $12,000; manufacture of stamped envelopes, $36,000; manufacture of postal cards, $16,000; transportation of foreign mails, $108,000; balance due foreign countries, $25,000.

These increases are stated to be necessary to meet the present and prospective extension of the postal service. In the item of mail bags and mail bag catchers, the estimates are $60,000 less than the appropriation for the present year, and the item of locks and keys is $10,000 less. These reductions, it is said, are occasioned by the systematic repair of all defective pouches and bags, and by the bringing into use of locks which have accumulated in the various postoffices throughout the country.

The revenues of the department for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1890, are estimated at $32,568,038, which is an increase of $9,313,482 over the revenues for the present year, and an increase of $1,924,924 over the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. This will leave an apparent deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1890, of $4,403,414.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE salary of Lord Sackville was $30,000 a year.

VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT MORTON is worth $20,000,000.

MRS. HARRISON'S favorite flower is the old-fashioned sweet pea.

MR. D. L. MOODY is holding revival meetings at Portland, Oregon.

EDITOR DANA of the New York *Sun* is enjoying a vacation in Paris.

MR. BALFOUR, Chief Secretary for Ireland who has been ill, is convalescent.

THE German Emperor is having an American palace car constructed for himself.

WILLIAM REGINALD COURTENAY, Earl of Devon, is dead at the age of eighty-two.

AS to wine on the White House table, Mrs. Harrison says that her husband will attend to that.

THE heaviest man in the next Congress will be Phil Edmunds, of the Fifth Virginia District.

EUGENE FIELD, the humorist of the Chicago *News*, has become a convert to Esoteric Buddhism.

MRS. CLEVELAND has written to Mrs. Harrison a letter of congratulation upon her husband's success.

HENRY GEORGE arrived at Southampton, England, and was cordially welcomed by a crowd of radicals.

DR. HENRY B. SANDS, the eminent surgeon, recently died very suddenly in a carriage in New York.

LORD TENNYSON is the only living author whose writings are used in civil service examinations in India.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is in such feeble health that he cannot risk a visit to the Virginia Exposition at Richmond.

"PIG IRON" KELLY, of Pennsylvania, will have been in Congress thirty years when he completes his present term.

MR. JOHN DILLON, Nationalist Member of Parliament, will visit Australia during the winter, partly on account of ill health and partly to further the Irish cause there.

THERE is said to be kindred blood in the veins of Jefferson Davis and General Harrison, resulting from numerous intermarriages between the Harrison and Davis families.

MISS ENDICOTT, who has just become the wife of Mr. Chamberlain, is an attractive girl of medium height, with a slender figure, light brown hair and eyes, and a bright complexion of a very English type. She is somewhat reserved in her manner.

DURING the recent riots in Madrid the little King of Spain was unable to take his usual daily drives. One day he stamped his little foot and exclaimed: "Tell those naughty students that I command them to go out in the country when they want to make a row."

THE total resources of the widow of the late Professor Richard A. Proctor are stated to be only $350. A petition is now being drawn up in England in favor of the claims of the widow and children to a pension under the civil list in consideration of Mr. Proctor's services to science.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE FOR FARMING.

There are a good many people calling themselves farmers, who

"Are plowing and sowing,
And reaping and mowing,"

and yet sneer at science. They read little, study less and their observations do not extend beyond their own neighborhood. When you talk to them of what science has done and *can* do for the great farming interest, they are not only skeptical but laugh in your face.

But with the intelligent farmer—the man who reads, investigates and keeps posted, the case is different. He understands and appreciates. He acknowledges the great debt of agriculture to science. He knows that but for the application of its principles farming would not be in the advanced condition it is to-day. This is verified not only in this country, but in Europe. A few illustrations:

One hundred years ago Russia was, comparatively, barren plains of sand, wild and unproductive, and swamps and morasses given over to wolves. The sagacity of Fredrick the Great led him to appropriate $80,000,000 a year for the development of the agricultural resources of the kingdom. Science was called in to aid, and to-day these plains and swamps are the gardens of Europe. The First Napolean set aside one million francs annually for the establishment and maintenance of experiment stations for the development of the beet sugar industry, and thus laid the foundation of what has culminated in reducing the cost from forty cents to the present price per pound. In consequence of the efforts of one man for the past thirty years at the agricultural station at Rothamsted the average yield of crops in England has been trebled.

These are but instances. In the German Empire alone there are 184 agricultural experiment stations and they are accomplishing wonders. So, too, are those in our own country. Science, instead of being scouted and sneered at, should be recognized as the handmaid of agriculture.

BE A MAN.

Every man in the struggle for existence should not forget that he is created in the image of his Maker, and possessed of great capacities and wonderful capabilities. How many men are seen devoting their whole energies striving to see how much riches and worldly possessions they can acquire, seeming scarcely to think of trying to see how much of a MAN they can become.

How seldom is estimated the value of any life experience by the effect it has had in making men more kindly, more considerate of others, more self-denying and more firmly resolved to do right. The building up of a noble, pure, grand character is the greatest work a man can engage in, and one that is something better promoted by what are generally regarded as reverses in life than by success.

What are regarded as successes in life are often but hindrances to the man's becoming a true man, making him more selfish, more narrow minded and dwarfing his manhood. Whatever a man's wordly success, or whatever the lack of it, he yet can be a man in the true sense of the word, and as such he is the full equal of any other man.

The Legislature meets on the 9th of January. Politicaliy it stands: In the Senate, 37 Democrats and 13 Republicans. In the House, 86 Democrats and 35 Republicans.

The financial quotations show a quickening in the business pulse of the country, from the time it was known that the Republican party was to take charge of the Government again.

According to a Christian science teacher, cancer is simply "an accumulation of discordant thought."—Ex.

If that is so, a cancer is very much like the Democratic party.

The new law requires the Electoral College of the States to meet on January 14th, instead, as heretofore, on December 6th.

We are pained to learn of the sudden death of Hon. Thomas Settle which occurred at Greensboro on the 1st inst, of neuralgia of the heart.

North Carolinians took 13 prizes on fine Tobacco at the Danville Exposition.

There were 158 new postoffices established in North Carolina during the past year.

It is now stated that the Republican majority in the next Congress will not be less than nine.

The American people have wiped their feet on the thing called the Mugwump.

Congress assembled on Monday.

HUMAN DRONES.

The drones are not confined to bees; they are found among men and, too, in almost every department of life. They are to be met and seen all about us. They stand for hours on our street corners, they lounge in all places of public resort they complain of nothing to do, they are always out of money, they are envious of all prosperous persons, they spend as fast as they earn, they are constant grumblers, they are veritable *drones*.

We clip a paragraph from "Gleanings in Bee Culture" where a boy was holding in his bare hand several drone bees, which meets the case exactly:

"But Max," said I, "how could that tell you they were drones?" "Ho!" he said, "don't you know how to tell a drone? Why, I'll tell you how you can tell them every time! The workers are too busy to lounge around and do nothing; and when they alight it is always on something they can work on; and when you see bees sitting around on dead wood, with nothing to do you may be sure they are old lazy drones. Why I have caught dozens of them and they are always drones. I never caught a worker that wasn't at work or else looking out for a job." "Well Max, that is a new idea to me" I said "but if that is the case, the bees are very much like people aren't they? For a man who spends his time sitting around on old store boxes, and lounging about saloons is generally a drone in the human hive. Our workers in the world haven't much time to waste for they can always find plenty to do, and take pleasure in being useful."

LITERARY NOTICES.

The December number of the ECLECTIC, which closes the forty-seventh volume of the new series, is representative of the established character of this magazine for sterling value and interest. The opening article is a striking story entitled "Aut Diabolus aut Nihil," which has excited great interest in England and France. It is claimed that the facts herein set forth were actually experienced by a Catholic abbe of freethinking tendencies in Paris several years since. The other articles, each one of which is deeply interesting, are: International Girlishness; the Industrial Village of the Future, The Wagner Bubble; My Predecessors; the Position of Workmen an American Issue; Two Republics; The Adventures of Baron Munchausen; Some Literary Idolatries; Sketches of Indian Life, and the great Missionary Failure. The number contains several very readable short papers and sketches, than on Paris at the beginning of the eighteenth century being peculiarly suggestive.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms $5 per year; single number, 45 cents; trial subscriptions for 3 months, $1. ECLECTIC and any $4 magazine, $8.

We have the satisfaction of hearing from several sources that Dr. Bull's Couch Syrup is all it claims to be—a genuinely good preparation.

Publ. Molly Starke, Toulton, Ill

"Oh! it is excellent to have a giant's strength" and walk the earth free and happy again was what the man said when he had cured his ten year rheumatism with a bottle of Salvation Oil. 25cts.

After the Fact.

N. Y. Press

"Daniel, I'm licked."

"Yes, sire."

"Out of my boots, Daniel."

"Yes, sire. But there is consolation sire."

"Ph-ph-ph-what, Daniel" blubbered the President.

"The boots never fit you. sire. They were much too large."

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Two Ohio Men.

Chicago Mail,

In 1880 James A. Garfield was a delegate to the National Republican convention that met in this city. So was Benjamin Harrison. When somebody cast one ballot for James A. Garfield for President, Benjamin Harrison walked over to the Ohio delegation and shook Mr. Garfield's hand. On another ballot somebody voted for Benjamin Harrison for President, and James A. Garfield walked over to the Indiana delegation and shook Mr. Harrison's hand

---

The Attitude of the North Carolina Democrats,

Durham Progress, Pro

Will North Carolina Democrats continue to fight against National Republicans? If so, why? From principle? Nay, verily. It is if platforms declare your principles, for the North Carolina Democratic platform and the National Republican platform profess to desire the repeal of the internal revenue and the passage of the Blair Bill or some other measure that gives Federal aid to education.

Don't suffer from weakness and debility. Don't let gloom and despondency take possession of the human heart. Get health, get strength, get the power of endurance from using B. B. B. (Botanic Bloom Balm.)

Democratic Hopes Gone Glimmering.

Atlanta Constitution.

For heaven's sake let us never hear again the promise of Democratic gains in the Northwest.

Every election we are promised that the farmers of the Northwest are going to come right into camp and bring several States along with them.

This year it was all fixed. We were to get them sure. A fence couldn't keep them out. We were to be scrouched up to make room for them. Michigan especially was just honing to get in.

Well, they didn't come. We have lost seventeen Congressmen out of them, which hardly leaves us enough for seed. The Republican majorities are increased everywhere. As for Michigan, she lifted herself up from her slim Republican majority of 3,382 in 1884 to over 20,000 in 1888. From the New Jersey line to the Pacific ocean the West is solidly Republican—and is going to stay that way.

Dan Tells a Story.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Sire" said Dan, seeing that the President was dejected and absent-minded, "did your Highness see this amusing story in the New York papers about the little boy in church who placed a nickel in the contribution box to which he had fastened a rubber string?"

"No, Dan."

"It is really very funny, sire. He had the other end of the string fastened up his sleeve and the deacon was astonished to see the coin fly out of the plate before he left the pew." And Dan laughed heartily.

"Dan," said the President with a melancholy smile, "I wish I had seen that story before I gave my check for $10,000.'"

And the sympathetic winds of autumn swept through the deserted corridors of the White House.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know selt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O,, Jan. 10, 1887

Messrs J. F. Cheney & Co,—Gentlemen: I have been in the general practice of mepicine for 40 years and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly, L. L. GORSUCH, M.D
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally

Cure. F. J, CHENEY & Co.,
Props., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

West Virginia Democrats Dazed.

From the Huntington W. Va. Advertiser,

The boys don't seem to know what hurt them—whether it was Grover's lack of beauty, or the free rade scare, or a surfeit of Dan Lamont, or the noxious desuetude of the Democratic Committee, or the pernicious activity of Mat Quay. They seem, however, to incline to the belief that no one cause could produce such a prodigious effect.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs, Phœbe Chesley, Clay county Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50c and a $1 at Wood & Wadsworth's drug store.

NEW ADVERTSEMENTS.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Salem township. Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C., or the undersigned, at Steelton, Dauphin county, Pa,

Dec. 5. JOHN MURPHY,

1889.

Harper's Bazar,

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR will continue to maintain its reputation as an unequaled family journal. Its art illustrations are of the highest order, and its literature is of the choicest kind, and its Fashion and House hold departments of the most practicaland economical character. Its pattern-sheet supplements and fashion plates alone will save its readers ten times the cost of subscription, and its articles on decorative art, social etiquette, house-keeping, cookery, etc., make it indispensable to every household. Its bright short stories, and timely essays, are among the best published, and not a line is admitted to its columns that could offend the most fastideous. Among the attractions of the new volume will be serial stories by Mrs Frances Hedgson Burnet, Mrs Alexander William Black, and Thomas Hardy, and a series of papers on nursery management by Mrs Christie Ternhune Herrick.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
Per Year.

HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

The volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will besent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases, for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $100 each.

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Laxador An infallible regulator of the Human System. Cures Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Giddiness, &c. Sold by druggists. **Laxador** Cures Bilious Affections &c. Price 25 Cts. **Laxador**

The Leading Perfume.
DREXEL'S BELL COLOGNE
Fragrant! Lasting!
PRICE 25 CENTS. AT ALL DEALERS.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 ℄

SALVATION OIL
Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.
Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS. The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

A REQUEST.

WE trust the reader of this paper will glance over the testimony given below concerning Atlanta's great gift to suffering humanity, the Botanic Blood Balm. Sufferers should write to the Blood Balm Co., of Atlanta, Ga., for their illustrated "Book of Wonders," filled with additional true testimony of wonderful cures. At their office in Atlanta, the Blood Balm Co. will be happy to show seekers after truth thousands of letters in the original manuscript, received from happy persons made well by using B. B. B.

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

O. P. SHELL, Warrenton, N. C., writes: "My eyes gave me great trouble and when rubbed would inflame and become swollen. Two bottles of Botanic Blood Balm made a firm cure."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

MRS. BETTIE GRAVES, San Saba Texas, writes: "Our little daughter was addicted with white scabs and dandruff and small sores on the front of her head. Botanic Blood Balm healed the sores, improved her general health, and she is now getting as fat as a pig."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

W. H. HENDERSON, Macon, Ga., writes: "I suffered six years from blood poison. Four bottles B. B. B. did me more good than all other medicines I have ever taken."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

DR. A. R. JAYNES & SON, Lutesville, Mo., writes: "We sell twelve bottles of B. B. B. to one of another blood purifier ten times as widely advertised."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

R. S. ELSON, Clover Bottom, Tenn., writes: "I had an ugly running sore on my leg. My daughter had a similar sore below her knee. B. B. B. cured us both. It is the only remedy that ever did her or me any good."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

H. L. CASSIDY, Kennesaw, Ga., writes: "My wife was a great sufferer from scrofula. Three bottles of B. B. B. has made her a perfectly healthy woman."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

A. H. PARKER, Willow City, Texas, writes: "I have taken B. B. B for paralysis, and received great benefit."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

SAM M. LEEMAN, Ridgeway, Tex., writes: "I was afflicted with sores and boils all over my body; heard of Botanic Blood Balm, and gave it trial. Under its use the disease entirely disappeared."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

J. R. WILSON, Glen Alpine, N. C., writes: "My leg was amputated below the knee on account of blood poison and bone affection. A big running sore, four inches across, came on me after it was cut off. I was given up by the doctors but have got well by using Botanic Blood Balm, and also gained very much in weight."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

MRS. B. O. SHEPHERD, No. 362, East Main Street, Norfolk, Va., writes: "I received so much benefit from a use of B. B. B. It is a great medicine."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

W. SOUTHERLAND, Bardston, Ky., writes: "I never found anything to do me so much good as Botanic Blood Balm."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

W. ALEXANDER, Madisonville, Ky., writes: "One bottle B. B. B. cured me of severe rheumatism."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

J. H. OTLAW, Mt. Olive, N. C., writes: "One bottle of B. B. B. entirely cured me of rheumatism."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

LEW JOHNSON, Belmont Station, Miss., writes: "My body, neck, face and ears and scalp, were all covered with sores, and my hair came out. I lost my appetite and was very feeble. I am using B. B. B. and the sores are all healing and going away."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

JOHN MATTINGLY, Louisville, Ky. writes: "I suffered from pains in back and severe kidney disease. All the medicine I had taken did me no good. I took one bottle of B. B. B. and have not had a pain since."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

MRS. ROBERTS; Bloomingdale, Ala., writes: "B. B. B. healed thirty-three running sores on my body, and I feel very grateful for the good it has done me."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

G. W. MESSER, Howell's X Roads, Ga., writes: "B. B. B. cured me of chronic sores that had troubled me for years, and which other remedies did no good."

B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

J. A. CAYCE, Pulaski, Tenn., writes: "I have used B. B. B. in my family and consider it a valuable blood purifier. (4)

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $20 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

Scribner's Magazine.

For 1889.

The publishers of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE aim to make it the most popular and enterprising of periodicals, while at all times preserving its high literary character. 25,000 new readers have been drawn to it during the past six months by the increased excellence of its contents (notably the Railway articles), and it closes its second year with a new impetus and an assured success.

The Railroad Articles will be continued by several very striking papers; one especially interesting by Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James on The Railway Postal Service—illustrated.

Mr Robert Louis Stevenson's serial novel, The Master of Ballantrae, will run through the greater part of the year

A Correspondence and collection of manuscript memoirs relating to J. F. Millet and and a famous group of modern French Artists will furnish the substance of several articles—illustrated

The brief end papers written last year by Robert Louis Stevenson, will be replaced by equally interesting contributions by different famous authors.

Many valuable Literary artibles will appear; a paper on Walter Scott's Methods of Work, illustrated from original MSS., a second shelf of Old Books, etc.

Articles on ART SUBJECTS will be a feature, and FISHING articles describing sport in the best fishing grounds will appear; and ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of great variety will also appear: and there will be interesting articles upon PHOTOGRAPHY, ELECTRICITY, and DEEP MINING.

A Special Offer to cover last year's numbers, which include all the Railway Articles, as follows:

A years subscription (1888) and the numbers for 1888 $4 50

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SALVATION OF THEIR WELFARE,

which was won at the polls on November 6th. In the prosperity which is likely to follow the men of both parties will share; but to the Republican voters, workers and press is due the credit.

During Gen. Harrison's administration THE TRIBUNE will continue to advocate the great measures of public policy, with which its name is identified. Great responsibilities now rest, not only on the new administration, but on the Republican party and press, with reference to shaping legislation so as to give practical effect to the will of the people. It is no time now for farmers, wage-earners, Union veterans, and others, whose interests have been imperiled by an administraiion of free traders and rebel brigadiers, to relax their interest in public affairs and let things take their course. On the contrary it would seem to be the duty of all voters to co-operate earnestly in the advancement of measures undertaken in their behalf, and to send their support to great newspapers, which are doing original and aggressive work to promote their welfare.

It is conceded by the entire country that THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE has initiated a great variety of the valuable and successful popular discussions of the past year. Its labor for the farmers (not yet half finished) has been aggressive and effective. Its great exposure of the sham "reform" of the Cleveland administration was crushing and final; no attempt was ever made to answer it. Its position on tariff reform brought back numerous third party to the Republican ranks. Its broadsides on the tariff and other questions have done much to prove beyond question that the republican party is the best friend of the poor people of the country and of the settlers of the territories. It fixed beyond controversy the responsibility for the defeat of much-needed pension legislation in Congress. On many other important questions The Tribune did loyal and successful work. It undertook for the sake of the cause many important, laborous and far-reaching tasks involving immense research and useful in setting in quicker motion the forces which won the victory. Its course in the future may be judged by the past.

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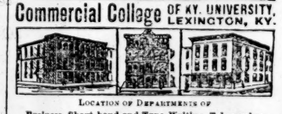

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1889.

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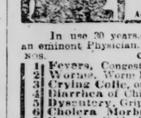

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"Well madam, I see you have come back again. Now please tell me if you have looked in all the other stores, as you said you were going to do before you purchased your goods?"

"Yes sir, and I have just been looking around for nothing, as no one else in the city has half the stock of nice

DRESS GOODS

you have, and what the most of them have are nothing to compare with these I see in here. Now Mr. Hill. Weisel, how is it you always continue to have a much nicer selection of these goods than any one else? And the colors are so new and stylish. Now out with the truth, don't a lady friend select most of your goods?"

"Not much. You see madam, I have been in the Dress Goods all my life, and have made these goods a particular study, and when some new goods come out I am the first one in the city to handle them. Our business has grown so much that during the past two years that I am now just about completing an additional store in connection with this one.

"By the way, you said you wanted some Satins. Now what kind? We have them at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, and 25c. You see we have them to please all customers, according to quality; also how many yards of this piece of Henrietta cloth do you wish at 25c? And I suppose you want plush or braid to trim with. I can show you both kinds and let you make your own selection, as we have a very large stock of these goods and can give them to you in all colors. This piece of Peacock Blue will trim with that piece of goods very nicely, and besides will make a very pleasant looking contrast; and besides is one of the prevailing shades this season. These goods are all new and we are selling a stack of them.

I have some beautiful double-fold Flannels that we will sell at 20c, that are worth much more money, but as I am always after securing good bargains for my customers I have struck one this time and intend to let these goods go at this small unheard of price.

We have some Trecots that we are selling very cheap, and all I wish is for one to call and look while we still have a full line of colars to select from.

CLOTHING!

How many different styles and colors we have I can hardly tell, but one thing is sure, our stock is fuller this season than ever before and our prices are much lower on most all of our goods, as we intend to be "leader in low prices" on all goods, We can fit all sizes from a small child of 4 years to a full grown man wearing a 44 size We have some nice Prince Albert suits, and piles of Cutta-way Sacks without end; can price them as low as the lowest, and besides give every one full value for their money; and in Overcoats ii will do you good to call and see our stock. We can suit any one in styles and prices. Have them in all shades.

We mean business, and all we ask is a fair trial and we know you will be sure and buy of us.

Remember I am at my Store, and you are welcome to come and see me.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Lo v Prices,

At the Foot f Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Don't get excited.

☞ Accept the inevitable.

☞ Take courage and prepare for the sun of prosperity that is sure to shine.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of "A Small Farm" for sale.

☞ The State Board of Canvassers report Skinner's majority in this District to be 1,158.

☞ The prospectus of Scribner's Magazine for 1889 appears in another column.

☞ Attention is called to the changes in the time of arrival of trains, taking effect on the 3d inst.

☞ Do you take Harper's Bazar? If not, do so. See advertisement in this issue of the CAROLINIAN.

☞ Those of our subscribers who are in arrears are requested to "square up" during this month. We want to begin the year 1889 with a paid up list.

—FOR RENT: A couple of Office rooms in the CAROLINIAN Building.

☞ The annual announcement of that leading American Newspaper, the New York Tribune, will be found in our advertising columns this week.

☞ The farmers have had a favorable time in gathering their crops. The most of them report the yield a fair one. Let us hope they will all realize fair prices.

☞ We are again indebted to our friend Josiah Nicholson, of Belvidere, for a copy of the Minutes of the late Yearly Meeting of Friends held at High Point, this State. We have read it, as we always do, with interest. From it we learn that the number of meetings are 48, and the membership 5053; and that there are 252 Indian children attending the five Indian Schools under the charge of Friends in North Carolina. There is an important paper setting forth the fundamental principles held by the Society; and the reports on Peace and Temperance are suggestive.

☞ The Entertainment at the Opera House on Friday night, for the benefit of the Reform Club, was a really enjoyable affair, the audience manifesting their appreciation by hearty applause. The performances consisted of two very funny farces—"The Persecuted Dutchman," and "Lend Me Five Shillings." The characters were Messrs Cam. W. Melick, W. J. Woodley, G. Scott Bell, G. B. Patterson, J. P. Kramer, J. B. Culnepper, L. R. Chapman, and the ladies Misses Grace Melick, Annie Kramer and Byrd Fowler; and each one performed splendidly. The editor, with the crowd of ladies and gentlemen attending, enjoyed a good hearty laugh and they, like him, felt all the better for it.

☞ On Saturday morning, the 1st inst, Mrs. Margaret Albertson, widow of the late Edward Albertson, answering the summons all must obey, quietly surrendered her spirit to the Lord who gave it, at the residence of her son in law, Mr. J. B. Flora, where she had been residing for some time. She had been in declining health for several years. Her age was 63 years, 5 months and some days. She was a woman of strong character, energetic, with firm convictions she never feared to uphold, and she possessed a cheerful, sunny disposition, and was ever ready with deed, word and smile to brighten the lives of those about her. On Sunday evening a large congregation gathered at the Episcopal Church to pay their last token of respect to this esteemed lady. She was laid to rest in the Cemetery, near her lately deceased daughter, Mrs. Flora. The floral tributes were profuse and very beautiful.

☞ Don't get the "blues"— if you can help it. It is right and proper for every man to try and improve his position and means, but let him do it calmly, patiently, hopefully, intelligently. It is arrant folly to rush at life like a mad bull at a closed gate, resolving to be through or over at all risk. Any blockhead can treat life in that way. The man of intelligence, capacity, and conviction can wait as well as work; and if success equals his expectation he will be pleased, but not delirious with pride. If, on the other hand, the "sequestered' vale of life" be now and always his position, he is able to take the just measure of all worldly successes and to be satisfied with his own modest share. It is the part of wisdom to take a correct view of the situation and to try and be content with the lot assigned by circumstances. Surrendering to despondency and yielding to "fits of the blues" make worse instead of better.

☞ Corn was 52 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ A little knowledge wisely used is better than all knowledge disused.

—FOR SALE, OR RENT: The property recently owned and occupied by Newton Underwood. Apply to E. F. Lamb.

☞ Success in stock breeding consists in weeding out the poorest.

—The cold days are comin, but it will be a cold day when Moses Weisel can't undersell all competitors.

☞ The greatest enemy of Agriculture is ignorance.

☞ All stock should have a comfortable place for the night and foul weather.

☞ The result of the canvass of the vote of the Second Senatorial District as officially reported, is: Lucas, 6,588; Stubbs, 6,917; Yeager, 6,056; Osborne, 6,054; Williams, 132; Brown, 130.

—Ask for Fowler & Co's $1.75 Blankets; and examin their Wraps and Newmarkets.

☞ Take notice! The grand old Republican party will take a turn in cleaning the Augean stables next Spring. The job is a big one, but it must be done!

—Make a break for Moses Weisel's if you want bargains in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.

☞ The Plymouth *Monitor* reports that N. B. Yeager esq., Mayor of the town, whowas stricken with paralysis of the brain some two weeks ago, is rapidly recovering. Glad to hear it.

☞ The report from the Manufacturing Record shows that out of a total of 280 new roads and 5,790 miles of new track, the South had 99 roads and 2,083 miles of track—largely over one third in both cases and of this number North Carolina builds 11 roads and 204 miles.

—You won't do yourself justice if you don't look over Moses Weisel's stock before buying.

☞ A patron, on renewing his subscription to the CAROLINIAN, adds the following to his letter:

"The CAROLINIAN made a vigorous and honorable fight in the recent contest. The verdict of the country is in favor of the party that had been in power for twenty-four years of prosperity, and, on searching investigation of the books by hostile hands, was found to be free from any corruption."

—"I'd give anything," said Miss A., "if I had as small a foot as Miss G." "Well," said her friend, "you can have it for nothing. Miss G's foot is large as yours, but she wears the shapely shoes of Moses Weisel's, giving her foot the appearance of being smaller than it is. A clumsy shoe disfigures any foot. Try Moses Weisel next time and see what a change he can make in the appearance of your feet."

☞ "Young Voter" is right. His "first vote for President" was not lost. It was not only cast for the successful man, but for the great party that saved the Union and under whose wise management and fostering care the country quadrupled in material progress what had been achieved in any previous quarter of a century of its history. And this grand party will meet in the future, as it has met in the past, every great and important question that may be submitted to it.

☞ The CAROLINIAN would like to know what the Cleveland office-holders think of the advice savagely given by the leading Southern Democratic editor, Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. He says:

"Attention, gentlemen of the Republican party! When you come into office and find a Democrat there who has not sent in his resignation, kick him out and kick him hard."

What is the editor of the *Economist*, who so cordially dislikes Republicans, going to do about it? Will *he* wait to be "kicked?"

When chill November's biting winds
Your whiskers whistle through,
Call in and see our Winter stock,
And spend a dollar or two.

We invite you in good faith, and know that we can give you entire satisfaction. ROBINSON & Co.

☞ From the day the editor of the CAROLINIAN "pitched his tent" in Elizabeth City—now almost twenty years ago—up to the present time, he has felt and taken an active interest in all pertaining to the improvement and upbuilding of the town. He came with his family and means to this genial clime to locate and to make the place his HOME, casting his lot with the people, and, in his humble way, individually and through his paper, he has contributed what he could to set in motion the wheels of progress and promote the public good. He has not only felt this to be a duty, but, believing that as the prosperity of the community is advanced every citizen reaps a proportionate benefit, he has been actuated by motives contributing to that legitimate end, such as should inspire every honest man to action and effort. As in the past, so in the future, the CAROLINIAN and its editor will continue promulgating the gospel of Improvement and Progress, and no man or paper in all this section will be more earnest or faithful in this much needed work.

☞ Imagination never disturbs existing facts. Remember that.

☞ How many people there are! who think those the wisest fellows who agree with them

FOR RENT OR SALE—A small Piano (six octave, Chickering make.) For further particulars, address E. M., CAROLINIAN Office.

LOCAL MENTION.

Thanksgiving was pretty generally observed.—A number of Northern Nimrods are in this section.—The new County officers all bonded and were installed on Monday. Pasquotank once more has a Republican Sheriff, as well as Treasurer, Clork and Register.—The epicures loving "coons," "possums" and "yams," are now in the zenith of their enjoyment. —The Engine room is nearly ready for occupancy.—There was another hop at the Albemarle House on Thanksgiving night.—The Salvation Army have left the Opera House and now hold forth in a small room at Canal Bridge on Road street.—Our friend D. B. Bradford esq., has remembered us with a fine sample of his Jersey persimmons. They are large, fine, in shape and color, very much resemble ripe tomatoes. When fully ripe they are deliciously sweet. —Rob't M. Evans, General Manager of the Jamesville and Washington Railroad Company, being here on business, gave us a call yesterday. He is an intelligent and enterprising business man.—We dropped in the yardd of Mr. George W. Cobb last evening and saw four of the largest and fattest porkers, just slaughtered, that we have laid our eyes on for a long time. They weighed respectively, 310, 316, 316 and 370 pounds. Who can beat it?—Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Mamie Bland to Mr. John Thomas.

—Full line of Dress Goods and all the new Shades at Fowler & Co's

—Do not wait any longer but go and see that new kiln of Brick just burned by Thompson & Son. Every body says they can't be beaten because they are larger and harder than any sold before in this City.

—White and scarlet Underwear for Men, Ladies and Children at Fowler & Co's. Ladies to wait on you.

—Fowler & Co's Stores overrun with Shoes and Boots and they must be sold. Bought direct from Factory for cash, and will be sold out cheap. Orders promptly filled.

—Fowler & Co can give you as much for your money as it is possible for any other House to give.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoes are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduced. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

The Presbyterians of the North Carolina Synod number 22,553. They have 15 ordained ministers, 261 churches and contributed this year for benevolent purposes $44,500 an increase of $9,000 over the am't given last year. They have also 58 parsonages valued at $112,000. Of the 261 churches 51 are without pastors and of the 122 ministers 32 are out of active work.

BEN BUTLER'S DOG.

"There is more romance about my business than you think. I could tell you a story about Ben Butler's dog Tiger that would open your eyes. Perhaps you won't believe it, but it's so, every word of it. I told you a while ago that I thought $50 was a big reward for finding a dog. It cost $26,000 to look for Ben Butler's dog, and yet Tiger has never been found. The case was this way: Some five or six years ago Butler had a very fine Siberian bloodhound that he prized very highly, and which had been given to him by a Boston friend. One day the dog was missing, and Mr. Butler was very angry. He advertised extensively for Tiger, but for many days he could hear nothing from his favorite. At length the dog was brought home by a young man, and Mr. Butler willingly paid him $5 as a reward. Soon afterward Tiger was again missing, and the same agony was suffered by Mr. Butler. Again the same young man returned the dog, and Mr. Butler again shelled out a V. But this time he tied up the dog, and ordered the man to keep an extra watch upon his kennel. In three weeks that dog was again missing, and no search that could be made turned him up. Mr. Butler had the young man who had twice found him hunted up by the police, and accused him of having stolen Tiger. The charge couldn't be proven, however, and then detectives were put to work on the case. They soon reported that the dog had left the city. Mr. Butler, visiting the Treasury Department, had a talk with Mr. Whitney, who put several members of the secret service on the track of that dog. First they got a clew of Tiger away up in New York State. Then they heard from him in Portland, Me., and again in Indianapolis, Ind. They visited many cities, and the people thought they were looking for counterfeiters and bogus plates. They were in reality after Butler's dog. But after a search of nearly a year they gave up the chase, and Tiger has never to this day been heard from."—*Famous Dog Catcher, in Washington Republican.*

SOCIETY NOTES.

BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

The funeral obsequies of Mrs. Margaret Albertson, mother of our late lamented Mrs. Ida Flora, took place Sunday p. m., at the Episcopal church of this city, Rev. Mr. Skinner officiating. The funeral service was followed by singing "Asleep in Jesus," by the choir. This sweet and touching hymn was sung with delicate expression of sacred and appropriate sentiments. The large church was filled with sympathizing friends. As the handsome casket was being carried from the church quite covered with lovely floral offerings, the thought pressed on many hearts—all that the living could do for the dead is given—yet death remains.

"Leaves have their time to fall
And flowers wither at the north winds breath,
And stars to set, but all,
Thou hast *all* seasons for thine own, oh! Death!

The W. C. T. U. will entertain Mrs. M. L. Wells next week. She is expected to arrive on the 10th inst. The *Anchor* (official organ of N. C.) speaks of this gifted lady with enthusiasm.

"So great are her attractions as a speaker that no one can be disappointed. In melodiousness of voice, she reminds one of Miss Willard, in argument of Mrs. Lathrop, in greatness of soul our loved superintendent of Southern work Mrs. Chapin, and in pleasantry and humor she stands unexcelled."

We hope that everybody will feel called upon to do their part in extending a warm and earnest welcome to Mrs. Wells.

At this season of the year how noble is the exercise of charity. A letter has been received in this city appealing for help for the little children in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. They wish to build a Sunday-school room where they can all go to get warm. Though this call was addressed to one denomination yet it is of such a nature that every body will feel like helping the fund.

O how hard to think of the children of the coal miners suffering with cold, while all over the world people sit warm and comfortable by fires provided by the labor of their fathers and mothers. No! I will not admit the plea that their labor is paid for. Many things can never be paid for in money. It is so much money, and so much sympathy, and the wretched life of the coal miner demands our sympathy and the oppressed lives of his little children our care, so far as we are able to extend it.

Avoid using those remedies containing opium but when the baby is sick use Dr Bull's Baby Syrup. It is perfectly safe and always reliable. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Laxador always cures headaches, whether the result of indigestion or nervousness. Price 25 cents. At drug stores.

A FORCE IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

There was hard fighting all along the line in the Republican campaign for the Presidency this year; but we think it can safely be said the contest of ideas and popular education which has just ended, "The New York Tribune" fairly surpassed all competitors on the Republican side in the originality, force, and success of its work in behalf of the National ticket. The Tribune did not make a mistake. Every blow it struck made clearer to men of both parties the absolute impregnability of the Republican position. It certainly set people to thinking, by its broadsides on civil service reform, the tariff, the discriminations of the Cleveland Administration, its revelation of the drift of wage-earners away from the freetrade party, its admirable work for the farmers and for temperance, and the persistency with which it claimed and proved that England desires the defeat of Protection in America. For rebders who want a National newspaper, in addition to their home journal (and every one does now), there is none more worthy their perusal than The Tribune. The prospectus appears in another column.

ITCH, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Griggs & Cartwright, Druggists, Elizabeth City.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

ITS TIME

You began to think of your Fall Trading, Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of

Moses Weisel's Stock,

which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods. Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS

Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise

YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE.

But hustle right off and get the pick of the nice New Goods that are offered at

MOSES WEISEL'S,

Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Miles B. Cartwright.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Miles B. Cartwright, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and these holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This November 24th, 1888.

J. E. NICHOLS, Adm'r

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co 106 Wall street New York.

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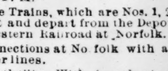
NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.



SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT DEC'R 3 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 11,20 A. M. Northbound, leaves at 2:20 P. M..

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 10 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 6 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steam, boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Jamesville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherin Rivers,

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 7 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday and Saturday,

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by F. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station; New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam, (the dimension called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

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Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

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Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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GRANDY & AYDLETT,
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Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

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Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
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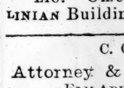
☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.



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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN,

At the low combination rate of FOUR DOLLARS for both. Send in your orders now. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address PALEMON JOHN. Elizabeth City, N. C.

Wholesale Department

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 3 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit

FOWLER & CO., have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their D Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats very one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST

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South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

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FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere, having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once: he will save you money.

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Celebrated Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Fruit Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞ The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce.

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Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decoratedware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, &c

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All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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A Specific Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely lost and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and receive a TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illustrated Pamphlet, &c.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms.

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THE BEST THING OUT

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE

It is used by grocerymen in displaying and delivering goods, by farmers to gather and store fruit and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.

AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in two sizes to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart baskets respectively, with hinged cover and racks to keep the baskets separated, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

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Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

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Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

THE UNDERWOOD CO.,
Falmouth Foreside,
Maine.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

Death and Devastation Along the Atlantic Coast.

Numerous Lives Lost and Much Valuable Property Destroyed.

Never since the ever-memorable blizzard of last winter has there been a storm in the vicinity of New York equal in force and destructiveness to that which began early the other morning and raged along the Atlantic coast.

The wind was blowing nearly forty miles an hour over the sea wall of the Battery at New York, and a hurricane raged at Sandy Hook, which had been cut off from telegraphic communication. At Block Island there was a wind velocity of eighty miles, higher than that during the blizzard, and at ten o'clock A. M. a northeast hurricane was blowing into Boston at the rate of sixty miles.

The edge of the storm swept over the Atlantic States. It was circular in form, with its centre only a couple of hundred miles off Sandy Hook, and the Signal Service predicted that it would blow off to the northeast before to-morrow morning. From all over the country come reports of low temperature and colder weather. The lowest recorded was in New York City, where it registered 23 degrees at ten o'clock. At Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington it was below the freezing point, and everywhere in the eastern territory affected by the storm there were high winds, mixed with rain and sleet. Jacksonville with 29 degrees, showed the lowest register since the yellow fever epidemic began, and frost is looked for there in the immediate future.

The storm raged with great fury over Long Island, especially on the eastern end. A large number of telegraph poles were blown down and telegraphic communication was greatly interfered with. The wind and heavy seas combined broke down the end of the enbankment at Shinnecock Canal, opening it through from Peconic Bay to Shinnecock Bay, and washing out all the roads leading over the hills. Sag Harbor reported that a large number of fishing smacks and small craft were blown from their anchorage and driven ashore.

At Manhattan Beach the breakers were tremendous, the esplanade along the front of the Manhattan Beach Company's property, about seven hundred and fifty feet, was thrown high in the air and totally destroyed. Immediately afterward the depot at the west end of the Marine Railroad was swept out to sea bodily, and a few minutes later fully one-third of the track of the road was also carried away.

Superintendent Mott, of the Manhattan Beach Company, says that the sea has not run so high since 1878. The damage will not fall far short of $10,000.

At Far Rockaway tremendous seas washed over Hog Island Bar and threatened great destruction. Bath houses, out buildings, together with hundreds of feet of plank walk have been washed out to sea. Ten thousand dollars will not cover the damage done.

At Rockaway Beach, Jones Beach and Fire Island the waves swept away bathing houses, platforms and other small structures, and many small craft were either beached or carried out to sea.

For twenty miles along the Hudson River from Yonkers the wind had a clean sweep and the storm got in its work merrily. The steamer Saratoga had to put into her dock at Yonkers, and the James W. Baldwin was turned back.

The propeller Terrace Garden was blown from her moorings and foundered below Yonkers. Several canal boats were blown adrift above Yonkers, but were saved from foundering.

At spots along the New York Central Railroad trains had to be run at slow speed to prevent being blown into the river. At City Island a fleet of fifty or more vessels was detained by the furious gale. In Westchester County many trees and outhouses were demolished.

The storm was most disastrous in its effects all along the New England coast and terrible loss of life is reported. The northeast gale came on so suddenly that it was impossible for vessels to seek shelter. Many total wrecks have occurred and a number of vessels are stranded and very badly damaged.

It has been much more destructive along the coast than was the blizzard, and the damage to telegraph and telephone lines is almost as great. Wrecks were reported by almost every life saving station, and considerable loss of life was reported. But meager reports were received, as fifty per cent. of the telegraph wires were down.

The storm found Massachusetts Bay dotted with vessels, and swept them from the face of the ocean like so much chaff. Many lives have been lost, and more than a score of vessels are wrecked near the entrance to Boston Harbor. Such a wholesale destruction of shipping has not been known in the memory of old salts. The sea was awful in its wildness, especially along the south shore, where the coast was exposed to the full sweep of the gale.

Although the loss of life already reported is large, it would have been still greater but for the brave efforts of Captain Joshua James and his volunteer life-saving crew of Hull, Mass., who are credited with saving twenty-eight persons from various disabled vessels.

The fishing schooner Edward Morton, owned by Stubbs & Co., T wharf, Boston, went ashore in the gale at Scituate, Mass., and is a total wreck. Of her crew of sixteen men all were washed overboard and drowned save one, a seaman named Allen, of Boston. When the tide went down and left the wreck on the beach Allen was found in an unconscious condition under the wreck by the life saving crew and resuscitated.

As near as he could tell, they struck between five and six o'clock and almost immediately capsized. He was down below and was the only one saved. He says she carried fifteen men and a boy.

The schooner Avalon Milberry from St. John, New Brunswick, for New York, with a cargo of 90,000 laths, consigned to Seamell Brothers, went ashore on Spectacle Island in Boston Harbor. Three of the crew were swept overboard in the gale and drowned. There were probably 100 vessels wrecked on the New England coast.

The schooner R. F. Walker, Westgate, of Fall River, from Philadelphia, for Boston, was wrecked on Toddy Rocks, near Hull, Mass. Her cabin and forward house have washed away. Captain Westgate and Mate C. M. Thomas were lost.

The Alice, from Boston for Shelburne and Lockport, with a general cargo of provisions, went down near Hull, Mass. The two crews, of ten men, lost everything and were in a destitute condition.

The beach in the neighborhood of Norman's Woe, Mass., is strewn with wreckage, consisting of lumber, laths, barrels, etc. Only small pieces of the schooner Addie S. Emery are left. Two vessels, a sloop and a coal laden schooner, are reported ashore at Rockport and gone to pieces.

Nearly $300,000 damage has been done along the New Jersey coast. Atlantic City is flooded, with a loss of over $100,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A COAL fever rages at Astoria, Oregon.

GERMANY last year imported 62,000 horses.

THE Bell telephone patent expires in 1895.

THE present value of a ton of silver is $37,-701.84.

NOVEMBER 15th was Thanksgiving Day in Canada.

THE vote for Fisk and Brooks is estimated at 300,000.

THE Mexicans bet heavily on the result of our Presidential election.

THERE are about 1,000,000 Union soldiers living at the present time.

OFFICIAL returns in Mississippi give Cleveland a plurality of 55,381.

THE crop of potatoes in Michigan this year is estimated at 15,212,928 bushels.

A NEW society to promote the cause of anarchy has been started at Chicago.

FOR the first six months of 1888 the English railways killed 165 people and injured 957.

THE great exposition at Cincinnati was a financial failure, resulting in a loss of $340,-000.

OVER $87,000,000 of Government bonds have been redeemed under the circular of April 17.

THE statistics of agrarian outrages in Ireland during the last quarter place the number at 173.

THE crop of Malaga grapes is larger than for years before, and raisins will be cheaper than ever.

SWARMS of gnats have made themselves so pestiferous as to break up the schools at St. Albans, Vt.

THE Cheyenne Indians in Dakota are starving and the Government is called upon to extend aid.

THE German budget for 1889-90 contains an appropriation of $2,133,400 for strengthening the navy.

WILLIAM KELLY, a deaf mute, has been convicted of theft in Boston on the testimony of a deaf mute.

MRS. BERENICE CHOUTEAU, the first white woman who lived in Kansas City, has just died there at the age of eighty-seven.

THIS year's mackerel catch by the Gloucester (Mass.,) fleet is the smallest for fifty years. It was less than half that of last season.

MRS. CLEVELAND has, by her personal efforts, raised $100,000 to rebuild Wells College, her Alma Mater, which was recently burned.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

TEN large iron mills at Pittsburg, Penn., have closed down on account of the bursting of one of the principal gas supply mains. Ten thousand men are idle.

GEORGE TUCKS, a Pittsburg (Penn.) drug clerk, gave Christian Lorezop, a child, a dose of ammonia for lime water. The child died immediately in convulsions.

JAMES E. BEDELL, who obtained $294,000 by forgery while acting as real estate clerk o the New York law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, has been sentenced by Recorder Smythe, in the Court of General Sessions, to twenty-five years and four months' imprisonment. He was immediately taken to Sing Sing Penitentiary.

THREE men were killed and three more fatally injured at Thompson's Mills, N. Y., by an explosion of dynamite through the recklessness of one of the number.

THE United States steel cruiser Boston has arrived at New York from Hayti with yellow fever on board. Four seamen died from its effects while on the voyage from Port-au-Prince and were buried at sea. There were three others ill with the disease, but such precautions had been taken that its further spread was impossible.

MRS. ROBERT OWEN, of Poultney, Vt., recently gave birth to four children, two boys and two girls. They are all alive and look healthy and robust.

A HEAVY storm of wind, hail and snow swept over all the Eastern and Middle States, endangering travel by land and sea. At New York telegraph wires were blown down and shipping in the harbor greatly damaged. The wind blew a gale, and the coast from Delaware to Maine was strewn with wrecks of ships, schooners and canal boats. There was much suffering among the poor in the large cities of the East. The snow caused a blockade in Boston. Navigation on the Hudson River and New York State canals was suspended.

JOHN COMFORT and his son were at work about ten miles from Carlisle, Penn., felling trees. A large tree snapped a limb of another near by, which fell on the head of his son, killing him almost instantly.

JOHN DEWEY, the driver of a load of nitroglycerine, was annihilated near Pleasantville, Penn., by the explosion of the freight.

By a boiler explosion at Ralston's Mills, Penn., Lile Cross, George Kelly and Jesse Hall were instantly killed. Lewis Ralston was perhaps fatally scalded.

THE steam collier Allentown, of Philadelphia, went on the rocks off Cohasset, Mass., and was wrecked. Her crew of eighteen perished.

A FATAL fire occurred in Brooklyn in which an invalid woman and her brother, who attempted to save her, were killed.

SURGEON W. J. SIMON, of the United States cruiser Boston, who contracted yellow fever while his ship was cruising in Haytian waters, has died on board the vessel in New York Harbor.

South and West.

THE central plant of the Jenney Electric Light Company, at Fort Wayne, Ind., was totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of over $300,000.

AT a joint caucus of Democratic Senators and Representatives of the Alabama Legislature United States Senator John T. Morgan was nominated by acclamation to be his own successor from the 4th of March next. This is his third nomination.

A FIRE broke out in a drug store at Pocomoke, Md., and extended right and left, in the absence of a fire department, until the greater portion of the village had been destroyed. The greater portion of the 2500 inhabitants are homeless and have lost all their possessions. The aggregate loss is figured at $253,600.

GEORGE MILLIKEN has been hanged at Shawneetown, Ill., for the murder of his wife last fall.

ADAM BERKES, of Sardina, Ohio, who was whipped by the White Caps, has become a raving maniac in consequence of the brutal castigation.

A FIRE that started in a dentist's office at Eureka Springs, Ark., destroyed the greater part of the business portion of the town. The loss is $200,000.

HARRY GILBERT, a wealthy ranchman living west of Wichita, Kan., has committed suicide by drowning. He had just returned from his bridal tour. He leaves an estate worth half a million.

AARON C. TURNER, a half-witted boy, shot and killed his sister, Bella, at Amelia, Ky., with a gun given him to care for by George Manning, a hunter.

GEORGE GILBERT and Glenn Blodgett, aged sixteen and fourteen respectively, broke through the ice at Charles City, Iowa, while skating and were drowned.

CHARLES and Henry Kohlman, of Auburn, Wis., aged twelve and ten years respectively, were drowned in Mud Lake.

THE oyster pirates on the Little Choptank River, Md., have not only put to flight the vessels of the State navy, but they have so cowed their crews that many of the men have resigned, and though every inducement has been offered none others could be found who would take their places.

TWO men were killed and three injured by a railroad collision at Husted, Col.

A TERRIBLE tragedy occurred at Vian, Cherokee Nation, in which four men were killed and one wounded. The killing was the result of a drunken row, which was first commenced by one of the Starrs stabbing Landrum with a knife. They were all Cherokees.

JACKSONVILLE and St. Augustine, Fla., have been visited by frost. Thin ice formed throughout the country. All danger of yellow fever is now thought to be over, and the incoming trains are crowded with passengers returning home.

A STEAM engine connected with a threshing machine at Poynette, Wis., exploded, frightfully mangling and killing John Tuttle, Charles York and William Buckley, and seriously injuring three others.

THE General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, which has been in session at Indianapolis, has adjourned. The place for the next meeting will be chosen by the General Executive Board. It will be either Atlanta, New Orleans, or Albany.

THE total vote for the highest Presidential elector in Indiana, according to the official canvass just completed, gives Harrison 263,-361 and Cleveland 261,631. The plurality of the lowest Republican elector is 2434.

THE boiler in the chair factory at Cochran, Ind., exploded, killing William Bencke, John Stark and William Matthews, Jr., and severely injuring the engineer. The factory was wrecked.

FIVE men quarrelled in a low drinking saloon at Vaine, Indian Territory, and in the fight which ensued three of them were killed.

Washington.

HON. PERRY BELMONT, the newly appointed Minister to Spain, has called at the Department of State at Washington, taken the oath of office and received his credentials and preliminary instructions.

THE United States Post Office Department is considering a plan of establishing letter boxes on lines of street cars which pass near post offices in cities. In such cases collectors would meet the cars at points nearest to the post office and transfer the mails.

ACCORDING to the report of the Washington Bureau of Statistics the number of vessels of all classes built in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1888, was 1014, with a total tonnage of 218,086 tons.

THE summary statement of the imports and exports of the United States, made up at the Washington Bureau of Statistics, shows that the total value of exports for 1888 was $445,355,256, and of imports of merchandise $544,511,634.

THE New Orleans Mint sent $1,260,000 of silver dollars to Washington a few days ago, and it has been discovered that $1000 was stolen en route, a bag of shot having been substituted.

C. J. VICKERY, Superintendent of the Third Division of the railway mail service, with headquarters in Washington, has resigned at the request of the postal authorities, and will be succeeded by Eugene Carrington, the Superintendent of Mails at Baltimore.

THE House Committee on Appropriations is hard at work in Washington, and expects to have at least two bills ready for Congress when it assembles.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has appointed George Washington Hensel to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania.

IN accordance with his custom, Secretary Whitney presented each of the four hundred employes of the United States Navy Department with a large turkey for the Thanksgiving dinner.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Pension Bureau at Washington shows that of the 15,-000 estimated cases under the act of June 7, 1888, allowing widows arrears of pension from the date of the husband's death, 14,502 have already been allowed and settled without expense to the Government.

Foreign.

NEWS has been received of the foundering of seven icebound sailing vessels in the Sea of Azov. The crews of the ill-fated boats managed to reach Taganrog, Russia, after severe suffering. They were all frost bitten.

HERR VON LEVETZOW (conservative) has been elected President of the German Reichstag by a vote of 271 out of a total of 281 ballots recorded.

A SERIOUS revolution has broken out in Venezuela. General Creaspo, supported by General Sergio Camargo, has landed in the East with an army of five thousand men.

M. HERTENSTEIN, President of Switzerland, has had his right leg amputated. The operation was necessary because of disease of the arteries.

NICARAGUA has accepted the United States Government's invitation to join the proposed conference of American Republics on October 2, 1889.

MACKIE & CO.'s steamer Newburgh, of Leith, Scotland, while on a voyage from Grangemouth to Aarhuus, with coal, foundered in the North Sea. Sixteen persons were drowned and one was rescued and landed in Norway.

SERIOUS election riots occurred in Servia. Several lives were lost and many public buildings were demolished.

FORTY-TWO houses have been destroyed by fire at Isabella de Salena, Cuba.

THE strike of coal miners in Belgium is spreading. Gendarmes and guards are patrolling the troubled districts.

M. W. F. HERTENSTEIN, President of Switzerland, who underwent the amputation of his right leg last week, because of disease of the arteries, is dead. He will be buried with military and civic pomp.

THE British ship The Douglass has foundered in the North Sea. Two of the crew were drowned.

A LIFEBOAT was upset at Whitby, England, and twelve persons were drowned.

LATER NEWS.

THE observance of Thanksgiving Day in the cities, towns and villages of the Eastern and Middle States was marked by an unusually large number of dinners and entertainments given by societies to the poor and needy.

MRS. GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN has died at her residence in New York City. For nearly five years she had been suffering from heart trouble. The funeral services took place at the Sherman residence, after which the principal mourners left for St. Louis with the remains, which will be interred there.

MRS. MARY DARGENTON, of Amesbury, Mass., was shot to death by her husband, Jules Dargenton, who afterward committed suicide.

THE railroads from the South are doing an immense business with the orange crop, which has begun to move in full blast.

JOHN T. MORGAN has been re-elected United States Senator from Alabama.

THE jute bagging trust, which, during last fall, controlled the market for the covering of the cotton crop of this country and obtained a price for its product far above its legitimate value, is reported from St. Louis to be going to pieces.

A MOB of 200 armed men entered the jail at Wytheville, Va., and released Wayman Sutton, a white man, who was to have been hanged the next day for murder.

MRS. ANNE LOUISE FISK, daughter-in-law of the late Joseph Sibley, of Marshall, Mich., has been awarded a verdict for $426,029.66 against the mixed estate of Horace J. Perren and Joseph Sibley in the Michigan Supreme Court. The matter has been in litigation fifteen years.

JOHN W. WATSON, a prominent planter of Ozark, Ark., gave his sick wife by mistake a dose of carbolic acid, and she died after an hour of most agonizing suffering.

FEDERAL aid has been asked to assist in suppressing the inhuman and illegal practices of the Chesapeake Bay oyster pirates.

THE post of Grand Marshal of the Harrison and Morton Inauguration parade has been tendered to Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania. General Sherman was first asked to act in that capacity, but owing to the death of his wife he declined.

THE Ashbourne Act Extension bill has passed the British House of Commons by a vote of 202 to 141. This bill appropriates $25,000,000 for use in relieving agrarian distress in Ireland, and is in a measure a victory for the Tories.

THE village of Vanbecourt, near Nancy, France, has been totally destroyed by fire. Thousands of persons were rendered homeless and without shelter.

THE Spanish Cabinet has approved a bill which grants suffrage to all persons over twenty-five years of age who have had a residence of two years in the same place, except officers, soldiers, paupers, and criminals.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MILN, the actor-clergyman, is in Australia.

ADELAIDE MOORE, the actress, is now residing in Paris.

EDMOND GONDINET, the French dramatic author, is dead.

CHARLES HOYT'S new play will be called "A Singed Cat."

KATE CASTLETON is playing "A Paper Doll" in the Far West.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, of Bacon cipher fame, is lecturing on his hobby.

EDWIN BOOTH says that the leading tragedians of the future will be Americans.

MISS MINNIE PALMER, the clever little American soubrette, is playing at Newcastle, England.

THE thirty-sixth anniversary of the first performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," recently occurred.

CHARLES T. BEAUREGARD, a nephew of the Confederate General, is one of the latest accessions to the stage.

A HANDSOME monument to John McCullough has been erected in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia.

MILTON G. BARLOW, the well-known minstrel, has been engaged to travel with a new Uncle Tom's Cabin Company.

AFTER the longest rest during his professional career, Joseph Murphy, the Irish comedian, has resumed acting.

JOSEF HOFMANN, the boy pianist, has so far recovered as to be allowed by the doctor to practice daily on the pianoforte.

HARRY MACARTHY, an old actor, and author of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," died lately in San Francisco in great destitution.

MME. PATTI will make her usual annual farewell tour in North America this year under the direction of Signor Ciacchi.

MARY ANDERSON is more slender than when she left, but her cheeks are bright with good health, and her eyes are brilliant with high spirits.

THE highest priced singer at the French Grand Opera is the baritone Lasalle. He gets $17,600 for an engagement of eight months.

MISS MADGE WICKHAM, who promises to be one of the first violinists of her time, has just returned from Europe, to begin her career in America.

IT is said that Sir Arthur Sullivan has three nieces in the chorus at the Savoy Theatre, London, where his opera "The Yeoman of the Guard," is being sung.

BUFFALO BILL says that all men who wear long hair are cranks. He adds: "I'm as bad as any of them; my only redeeming feature being that I was the original."

HAPPY Cal Wagner, who, a few years ago, was a famous negro minstrel, is foreman of a gang of laborers at work on a new street railway in Syracuse, N. Y.

GILBERT and Sullivan's "Mikado" is being performed in the Danish Circus at Stockholm, Sweden, but without words or singing. It is danced and pantomimed.

THERE is both money and fame awaiting the writer who can produce a play with a real snow blizzard in it. The water tank has had its day, and so has the dog and the baby business.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the comedian, passes many of his odd hours painting sketches in oil and water colors. He has a deft touch with the brush, and is a connoisseur of the first order.

OLD BOUFFE, the doyen, or "father" of the French profession of actors, died recently in his eighty-eighth year. He was one of the most celebrated players of his day. His stage career began sixty-six years ago, when he played villains for $5 a month.

ONE of the most skillful mountebanks and clowns of France is a scion of the LaRochefoucauc family. This is the bluest blood in all France, and he is the next to inherit the title of a Duke. He was a pupil of the famous Parisian showman Moliere.

BY a recent act of the City Council of Davenport, Iowa, the theatrical license has been reduced from $10 a performance to thirty-five cents, or from $250 per year to $35. Breaks have to pay $10 per night, as heretofore. Thirty-five cents a performance is probably the lowest license paid in any town in the country.

THE total eclipse of the sun January 1 is attracting interest in scientific circles, and preparations are being made to make careful observations. The totality in the United States will be continued to the northwest, and will be longest continued in California.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

Synopsis of the United States Treasurer's Annual Report.

The Government's Revenues and Expenditures Last Year.

The Treasurer of the United States, the Hon. James W. Hyatt, has submitted to Secretary Fairchild his annual report of the operations of the Treasury. The net revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, were $379,266,074, and the net expenditures $267,924,801, the surplus receipts available for the reduction of the public debt being $111,341,-273, an increase of $7,870,176 over the year before. As compared with 1887, the revenues were $7,862,797 greater, and the expenditures $7378 less. The Treasury balance increased during the year from $69,224,579 to $128,804,242, and the total assets, including certificates of deposit in the cash, from $622,204,284 to $764,729,535. The net change of $60,579,863 in the balance was produced by an increase of $37,526,468 in the assets and a decrease of $23,-053,394 in the liabilities. The silver balance fell off more than $27,000,000. The principal increase of assets was in United States notes and deposits in national banks, and the principal decrease of liabilities in the public debt and the funds for the redemption of national bank notes.

There was a net decrease of $74,788,920 during the fiscal year in the principal of the interest-bearing debt. The total purchases of bonds for the sinking fund and out of surplus revenues were $51,464,300, the net premium paid, exclusive of accrued interest, being $8,270,842. Under the circular of August 3, 1887, interest amounting to $2,136,839 on 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds was prepaid, with a rebate at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. The amount of the rebate was $9259. The gold and silver coin and bullion in the country and all kinds of notes and certificates outstanding on June 30, 1887, amounted to $1,925,259,882, and on June 30, 1888, to $2,-093,562,072. The stock of gold and silver increased from $1,067,513,901 to $1,092,391,690, mostly in gold. The increase in the volume of the paper circulation was $83,424,490, resulting from an increase of $110,319,955 in the amount of certificates and a falling off of $26,895,554 in the total of notes and fractional currency.

The coinage of silver dollars during the year amounted to $32,484,675, making the total coinage $299,424,780. The increase of the net distribution was only $89,156. Owing to the scarcity of one-dollar and two-dollar notes and the demand for the movement of crops nearly nine millions were drawn into circulation between May and November, 1887, but when the notes were again to be had the dollars came back to the Treasury as fast as they had gone out. The Treasurer is of the opinion that the people have all of these coins they want or are willing to take, and recommends that if the purchases of silver are to continue the bullion be put into the form of heavy bars of ingots, arguing that the present supply of dollars will be sufficient for any demand there is likely to be for them, and that any increase of the certificate circulation could be based with perfect safety on the uncoined metal. The new silver vault in the Treasury Building, having a capacity of 100,000,000 of the dollars, and said to be the largest treasury vault in the world, is being filled at the rate of $4,000 a day. It will hold the total coinage of three years, but at the end of that period still further storage room will probably have to be provided unless the coinage is suspended.

At the close of the year the Treasurer held $178,312,650 of United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, $56,128,000 to secure public moneys held in depositary banks. There was a decrease during the year of $13,654,050 in the amount of the former, and an increase of $29,642,500 in the amount of the latter. There was $58,712,511 of public money held by the banks, an increase of $35,395,633. The semi-annual duty collected from national banks amounted to $1,-616,127, making an aggregate of $136,-253,803 since 1863. The net proceeds of the national bank notes redeemed during the year was $98,246,727. The redemptions were $11,000,000 greater than those of the preceding year, in the face of a reduction of $56,500,000 in the two years in the amount outstanding, and greater in proportion to the circulation than those of every year save two since 1879. The increase came from New York City for Treasury checks and one-dollar and two-dollar silver certificates. The redemptions from the 5 per cent. fund were $43,379,185, and those from the fund for the retirement of circulation were $70,163,957. The latter fund excited much concern early in the year. On July 8, it stood at $107,827,754. The highest point it has ever reached. From that time it declined to $91,952,843 by the end of the fiscal year. The net deposits during the year were $44,123,883, of which $766,585 was for the retirement of the circulation of banks to liquidation or in the hands of Receivers, $24,548,501 was for the reduction of the circulation of banks in active existance, and $18,813,797 was for the retirement of old notes, to be replaced by new issues of the same amount. It is expected that the balance in this fund will continue to decrease. The expense of bank note redemption was $141,141, and the rate of cost $1.52 2/7-1000 per $1000 redeemed.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Amounts Collected and Expenses of Running That Service.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows receipts amounting to $124,3 2 ,475.32, and taxes of $4,978,283.39 The expenses of revenue agents were $7,382,-744.

There were 1074 violations of the law reported, resulting in the arrest of 781 persons and the confiscation of property valued at $20,036,349. During the year 409 stills were destroyed, 812 persons arrested and one officer killed and another wounded. The commissioner recommends the enactment of a law to reimburse agents for the loss of property during prosecution of their business.

There were $85,598.09 received from cases compromised during the year. The force employed comprises 63 men in the field, 147 collectors and deputies, 181 clerks, 29 messengers, and 1979 gaugers and storekeepers. Additional employes are requested owing to the growth of the business. There are 2884 fruit stills registered, nearly all of which are in operation.

The capacity of the grain and molasses distilleries in operation on September 1 was 140,761 gallons. There were 16,122,509 bushels of grain used in distilleries during the year, a decrease of 2,000,000 bushels from the preceding year.

The commissioner opposes the reduction of the tax on fruit brandy as it would seriously cut into the sale of whisky, on which a tax of ninety cents per gallon is levied. There are over 2000 registered fruit distilleries, and from all sections come complaints from whisky distillers of competition from this source.

THE MARKETS.

47 NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 35	@ 5 40
Milch Cows, com. to good	35 00	@55 00
Calves, common to prime	3 00	@ 4 25
Sheep	3 50	@ 5 50
Lambs	4 75	@ 6 60
Hogs—Live	5 70	@ 6 12½
Dressed	7¼	@ 7¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 90	@ 5 25
Patents	6 00	@ 7 20
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 01¾	@ 1 01¾
Rye—State	65	@ 67
Barley—No. 1	85	@ 92
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	37	@ 49¾
Oats—No. 1 White State	—	@ 42
Mixed Western	30¾	@ 33
Hay—No. 1	90	@ 1 00
Straw—Long Rye	75	@ 80
Lard—City Steam	—	@ 8.10c
Butter—State Creamery	23	@ 34
Dairy	20	@ 29
West. Im. Creamery	21	@ 28
Factory	13½	@ 26
Cheese—State Factory	10½	@ 11¾
Skims—Medium	7	@ 8
Western	9¾	@ 11¾
Eggs—State and Penn	26	@ 27

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	5 00	@ 5 25
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00	@ 4 50
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 00	@ 5 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 45	@ 5 50
Flour—Family	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@ 1 19⅝
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@ 33½
Barley—State	68	@ 70

BOSTON.

Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	7 10	@ 7 50
Corn—Steamer Yellow	58	@ 58¼
Oats—No. 2 White	34¾	@ 35¾
Rye—State	63	@ 64

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	6½	@ 8
Sheep—Live weight	3	@ 8
Lambs	5	@ 5½
Hogs—Northern	—	@ 7

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	4 62½	@ 4 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Dec	99½	@ 1 00
Corn—No. 2, High Mixed	—	@ 53
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@ 33¾
Rye—No. 2	—	@ 72
Butter—Creamery Extra	34	@ 35
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9	@ 9¼

A DARING AERONAUT.

He Drops with a Parachute into a River and is Drowned.

A balloon ascension and a parachute leap at the Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, Columbus, Ohio, by the famous aeronaut Professor F. H. Vandergrift, was billed to take place at 1 P. M. a few days since. An immense concourse of over 15,-000 people had assembled to witness the leap. However, a stiff gale was blowing at the time, and Vandergrift approached the directors and stated he was apprehensive. The directors told him all right, and the announcement was made to the throng by Superintendent Gottheus, who said the aeronaut would make the leap at 2 P. M., if the wind settled. The crowds were greatly disappointed. At 4 o'clock the wind had not settled, but the daring balloonist determined to make the ascent at all hazards. When ready the cords were cut and the balloon ascended, with Vandergrift hanging from the trapeze of the parachute. He performed several feats going up. Loud cheers rent the air, but when the balloon had reached a distance of about half a mile it burst clear from top to bottom. The aeronaut cut loose the parachute immediately, and the parachute flew open and just escaped the balloon falling upon him. The gallant fellow managed the parachute in the gale with great cleverness and bravery. It took a southwesterly direction, with a rapid downward course, and fell into the Chattahoochee River about a quarter of a mile from the park.

A bateau near at hand, with two men, went to his assistance. Vandergrift, entangled in the trapeze, swam up the river bravely on his back for a short distance to meet the boat. When the boat reached him he caught hold of the stern and endeavored to climb in. The parachute was still hanging to him.

The end of the boat went under. The men got scared and pulled away, and Vandegrift's hold slipped, and after a short struggle he sank. His partner, O. J. Brady, dived after the body several times without success.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

Who Will Observe It—Looking for an Inter-Mercurial Planet.

The eclipse of the sun which will occur on January 1, 1889, is looked forward to with a great deal of interest as it will present another opportunity for astronomers to establish by observational proof the probable existence of an inter-mercurial planet. The line of totality, says the Washington *Star*, will pass through the northern portion of California, the point of greatest duration being a short distance to the north of San Francisco. Already active preparations are being made to view the phenomena. Prof. Pickering, of Harvard College, will have charge of one party. The astronomers from the Lick observatory will also be on hand, and it is understood that Dr. Lewis Swift, of Warner observatory, will be located within the limits of the line of totality and be prepared to search for inter-mercurial planets.

The term inter-mercurial is one that has been coined. It defines a body revolving between the orbit of Mercury and the sun, and the positive determination of which is the aim of several astronomers who will view the eclipse. In March, 1859, a man named Lescarbault, a physician residing in France, made the statement that he had observed an object cross the sun's disc which he thought might be a small planet. Le Verrier, the great French mathematician, upon learning of this observation, determined to have a personal conversation with Lescarbault. This meeting took place, and the sequel of it was that Le Verrier came away convinced that an inter-mercurial planet had been observed. The verification of this so-called discovery has never been made.

The re-discovery of this hypothetical planet, often called Vulcan, has been attempted at almost every eclipse that has occurred since 1859. If this planet exists it never departs more than eight degrees from, and must always be within the overpowering glare of the sun.

REJOICING IN FLORIDA.

Frost All Over the State and Yellow Fever Dying Out.

A Jacksonville dispatch says that there was a heavy white frost there, completely covering the roofs, lawns and pavements. There was great rejoicing thereat, and the people talked of nothing else. Business revived perceptibly. Ice formed in at least a dozen places about the city.

The Board of Health Committee of the auxiliary association and Doctor Peters held a conference relative to giving immediate attention to such preliminary work and necessary precautions as shall open up the usual channels of business throughout the State at the earliest moment. Steps were taken to remove all embargo on travel.

Telegrams from many portions of the interior of the State reported heavy frosts and in some cases the formation of ice.

It is perfectly safe for people to travel now in any part of Florida. Railroad trains have resumed their customary winter schedule. Disinfection began at Jacksonville, and will take at least twenty days. Hunter's immense mill furnace will be used for burning infected bedding and Smith's laundry for the the disinfection of clothes, etc.

The official bulletin gave only two new cases and no deaths. Total cases, 4677; total deaths, 408.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A FREDERICK (Md.) packing house employs 1200 persons.

THE Bethlehem (Penn.) drug clerks have formed a union.

THERE are 3500 watches made every day in the United States.

"THE ELITE" is the title of a labor society at Toronto, Canada.

THE Pittsburg coopers have had their scale signed again this year.

THERE are 25,000 members in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

THERE are more than a million of persons employed by railroad companies in the United States.

GERMANS are to a large extent displacing colored laborers on the sugar plantations in Louisiana.

IN 1881, 419 women worked in England at printing, and their number has increased to about 4500.

FIFTY-THREE local assemblies were represented at the recent Coopers' National Convention in Chicago.

THE working girls of New York city have organized a society for their mental and moral improvement.

THERE are 3000 male and female members of the Metropolitan Stenographers' Association in New York city.

THE rafting season throughout the Mississippi valley is over and the men will go to the pineries for the winter.

ROTTEN boilers and careless employes are sending more victims out of the world unprepared than would be slain in a battle.

SIX thousand Monongahela (Penn.) coal miners will be thrown out of work by the shutting down of the mines by the owners.

A CONSTRUCTION detail that is gaining great popularity among carpenters and builders in Western cities is the bricking-in of frame houses.

WOOD pulp is a product of twenty-one States of the Union; it represents a capital investment of $25,000,000, and gives employment to 22,000 hands.

ABOUT twelve thousand American cokeworkers were benefited by the advance in coke; their wages being increased a little more than six per cent.

THE Women's National Industrial League telegraphed its disapproval of the admission of Chinese into the K. of L. to T. V. Powderly while at Indianapolis, Ind.

THE Princess Christina of Sweden gave a dinner not long ago to the car drivers of Stockholm, and, after the repast, read to them a lecture on the care of horses.

UNDER the present conspiracy law there are thirty tailors, ten walking delegates of building trades, twenty bakers and twenty brickmakers under indictment in New York.

IN England there are 347 female blacksmiths, not blacksmiths in the sense of owning and running smithies merely, but actual swingers of the hammer and manipulators of the bellows.

CHIEF ARTHUR, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, denies the report that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad strike is about to be settled, and says the situation remains unchanged.

THE manufacture of patent leather has grown to such an extent that it practically amounts to a separate industry. Several new factories have just been started in New England, and there is a call for expert workers in patent leather.

THE Knights of Labor, as represented in their General Assembly at Indianapolis, seem to have full confidence in Powderly, even to the extent of investing him with powers beyond those that he has already exercised as General Master Workman.

THE engravers who work on magazines are having a great time. A magazine page divided between artist, graver, and sonneteer will cost about $350. Of this sum about $125 falls to the painter and $150 to the engraver, while the poet gets what is left—if there is any.

Uncle Sam's Whitewash Recipe.

Excursionists who travel along the seacoast are often attracted by the remarkable whiteness of the lighthouses, beacons, and keepers' dwellings, and they wonder how these guides to the mariner are kept in such a shining condition during the winter as well as summer. The material used is simply whitewash, and here is the United States Government formula for mixing a whitewash that when properly made and applied gives a white that does not easily wash or rub off:

To ten parts of best freshly slacked lime add one part of the best hydraulic cement. Mix well with salt water and apply quite thin.

Sylvester's process for excluding moisture from external walls consists in using two washes or solutions for covering the surface of brick walls, one composed of soap and water and one of alum and water. The proportions are three-quarters of a pound of soap to one gallon of water and half a pound of alum to four gallons of water. Both substances must be perfectly dissolved in water before using. The walls should be perfectly clean and dry and the temperature of the air should not be below fifty degrees Fahrenheit when the compositions are applied. The first, or soap water, should be laid on when at boiling heat with a flat brush, taking care not to form a froth on the brick work. This wash should remain twenty-four hours, so as to become dry and hard before the second, or alum wash, is applied, which should be done in the same manner as the first.

The temperature of this wash when applied